THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS OF THE DAY

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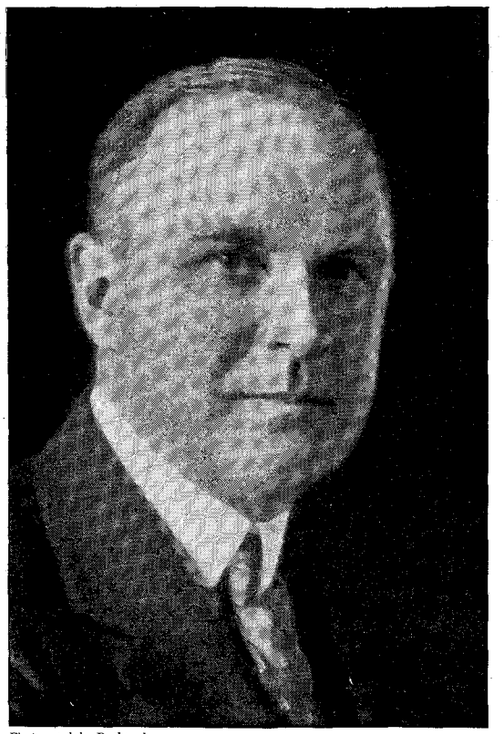
REAFFIRMING THE SACCO-VANZETTI VERDICT

WHILE THE LAWYERS LOOK for some last legal loophole to keep Bartolomeo Vanzetti and Nicola Sacco from the electric chair, thus taking full advantage of the twelve-day respite given by the Governor to make possible last-minute appeals to the courts, the press of the country seem for the most part to be swinging toward acceptance of Massachusetts justice. Even when Governor Fuller's decision upholding the conviction of the two Italian radicals was made public, many observers withheld judgment until they could peruse the finding of the Governor's advisory committee, Judge Robert Grant, President Lowell of Harvard, and President Stratton of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Scores of editors all over the country now declare that all reasonable men must accept the decision of so distinguished a triumvirate that the conviction and sentencing of Sacco and Vanzetti were fully justified. A minority, including several influential papers, feel that there still exists too much room for doubt when men's lives are at stake, and appeal either for a complete rehearing or the substitution of life imprisonment for the capital sentence. Meantime, throughout the world the Sacco-Vanzetti case is arousing more agitation than any trial since that of Dreyfus. Radicals of all kinds meet and parade in protest, petitioning letters come to Boston and Washington from all the capitals of the Old World. Our legations in a score of cities are guarded against threatened attacks. Bombs were exploded in New York subway stations, and police reserves have been called out in a dozen cities to prevent violence expected in connection with mass meetings called to protest against the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti. Well-known writers and liberal leaders have been throwing all their energy into the work of assisting in the defense of the two doomed men. As one more postponement draws out the agony, there comes from many a press writer strong protest against the judicial system which allows the death sentence to be still hanging over men in the summer of 1927 for a crime committed in the spring of 1920.



Photograph by Bachrach

GOV. ALVAN T. FULLER OF MASSACHUSETTS

Who upheld the conviction and death sentence of Sacco and Vanzetti, while giving their lawyers opportunity for last-minute appeals to the courts.

When Governor Fuller of Massachusetts gave out his decision that Sacco and Vanzetti had had a fair trial; were not entitled to a new one; and were in his opinion actually guilty and should therefore pay the extreme penalty, he stated that his advisory committee had come unanimously to the same conclusion. The committee made an independent investigation, calling witnesses and consulting with the judge and jury who first tried the case, and the counsel on both sides, besides visiting the scene of the crime and calling on the prisoners in jail. Taking up first the question of the conduct of the trial the committee say that the record gives the impression "that the judge tried to be scrupulously fair":

"It has been said that while the acts and language of the judge seem to be correct, yet his attitude and emphasis conveyed a different impression, but the jury did not think so. They state that the judge tried the case fairly; that they perceived no bias.

"Affidavits were presented to the committee and witnesses were heard to the effect that the judge, during and after the trial, had exprest his opinion of guilt in vigorous terms. Prejudice means an opinion or sentiment before the trial. That a judge should form an opinion as the evidence comes in is inevitable and not prejudicial if not in any way brought to the notice of the jury, as we are convinced was true in this case.

"From all that has come to us we are forced to conclude that the judge was indiscreet in conversation with outsiders during the trial. He ought not to have talked about the case off the bench, and doing so was a grave breach of official decorum. But we do not believe that he used some of the expressions attributed to him, and we think that there is exaggeration in what the persons to whom he spoke remember. Furthermore, we believe that such indiscretion in conversation did not affect his conduct at the trial or the opinions of the jury, who so stated to the committee."

The committee find no evidence of collusion between the District Attorney at the trial and the United States Department of Justice, as charged by spokesmen for the defense. They do not take seriously allegations "that the whole atmosphere of the courtroom and its surroundings, with the armed police and evident precautions, were such as to prejudice the jury at the outset; while the remark of the Judge to the talesmen that they must do their duty as the soldier boys did in the war was of a

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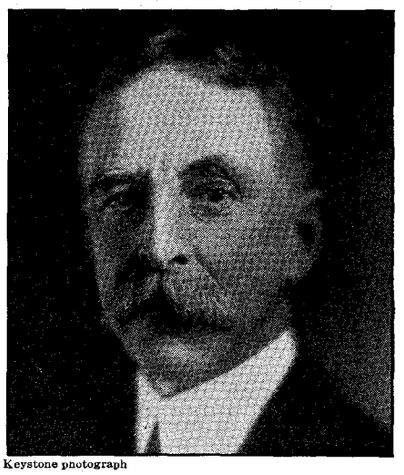

Keystone photograph

JUDGE ROBERT GRANT

Wide World photograph

PRESIDENT A. LAWRENCE LOWELL

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PRESIDENT SAMUEL W. STRATTON

GOV. FULLER'S ADVISORY COMMITTEE, WHO FIND SACCO AND VANZETTI FAIRLY TRIED AND GUILTY OF MURDER

nature to incline them against the prisoners." On the whole, "they are of opinion that the Judge endeavored, and endeavored successfully, to secure for the defendants a fair trial; that the District Attorney was not in any way guilty of unprofessional behavior, that he conducted the prosecution vigorously, but not improperly; and that the jury, a capable, impartial and unprejudiced body, did, as they were instructed, "well and truly try and true deliverance make."

Judge Thayer, in the opinion of the committee, was fully justified in holding the new evidence insufficient for a new trial. As for the new witness, Gould, who was in "an unusually good position to observe the men in the car" used by the murderers in South Braintree and made an affidavit that the men were not the defendants—his evidence is said to be "merely cumulative," as other defense witnesses said the same thing, and to be balanced by new witnesses on the other side. These witnesses are two women who have stated that they saw Sacco near the place of the murder about the time it was committed. The committee find no reason for supposing that Captain Proctor, a fire-arms expert, made an answer designed to mislead a jury in connection with the identification of a certain bullet on exhibition, as charged by the defense. On the whole, it is found that the prosecution's bullet experts presented more convincing evidence than those for the defense. The committee do not take seriously the statement of Madeiros, a convicted murderer, that he himself was a member of the South Braintree murder gang, and that Sacco and Vanzetti were not. His statements are found extremely vague, as are also other affidavits offered by the defense to indicate that the murder was committed by a notorious Providence "gang." The committee are inclined to believe that there is something more than coincidence in the resemblance between the bullets used in the murder and those found on Sacco's person. They emphasize the fact that both Sacco and Vanzetti "were armed for quick action when arrested." They do not believe that fear of punishments as "Reds" explains all the falsehoods told by Sacco and Vanzetti in trying to explain their movements. They reject the alibi offered by Sacco to prove that he was in Boston the day of the murder. Vanzetti's alibi is also held "decidedly weak." Both Sacco and Vanzetti are "guilty beyond reasonable doubt" and guilty of a crime which was undoubtedly "murder in the first degree." The report concludes:

"It has been urged that a crime of this kind must have been committed by professionals, and it is for well-known criminal gangs that one must look; but to the committee both this crime and the one at Bridgewater do not seem to bear the marks of professionals, but of men inexpert in such crimes."

"Where before in the history of American jurisprudence," asks the Binghamton *Press*, "have three more disciplined minds given to condemned murderers the benefit of what, in effect, is a second trial?" Their decision, insists the Chicago *Tribune*, "will be accepted by the American conscience." This is the attitude of a host of papers. The mere mention of their names is impossible for lack of space. Among them, however, may be mentioned such widely scattered journals as the Jersey City *Journal*, New York *Herald Tribune*, New York *Sun*, Springfield *Union*, Washington *Post*, Providence *Journal*, the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, Richmond *Times-Dispatch*, New Orleans *Times-Picayune*, St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, Kansas City *Star*, Indianapolis *News*, St. Paul *Pioneer Press*, San Francisco *Chronicle*, Spokane *Spokesman-Review*, and Tacoma *Ledger*.

One of the three things that stand out significantly, as the New York *Times* examines the report, "is the transparent desire of the committee to run to earth the charge that the two men were convicted not on the evidence, but out of prejudice." A second is the judicial quality in the sifting of the evidence offered in the demand for a new trial. In the third place, there is the carefully reviewed evidence offered at the original trial. Says *The Times:*

"Human law can do no more. There is no infallibility in our criminal procedure. Juries and judges have to do the best they can with the evidence of men who may be mistaken. But, while everybody must feel that the long and heartrending delays in the Sacco-Vanzetti case have been a reproach to American justice, and while it is a lamentable thing that the two men have been elevated all over the world into a kind of symbolic martyrdom, it is a great public service which President Lowell, President Stratton, and ex-Judge Grant have done in assuring the American people and the world that no intentional or notorious injustice has been done."

The strongest attacks on the Governor's decision and his committee's report come from the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee. Their detailed criticisms can not be taken up here. We may note, however, their assertion that the Governor's statement "betrays an appalling ignorance of the vital facts in the Sacco-Vanzetti case," and "shows a complete failure to grasp the ideas involved." Not only, we are told, "does the Governor omit discussion of the chief points relied on by the defense; he also fills his opinions with half-truths, whose stupidity is as dangerous as if they were absolute falsehoods." The detailed reply to the Grant-Lowell-Stratton report starts off like this:

"President Lowell of Harvard University and his associates make no pretense of believing any defense witnesses. They believe only prosecution witnesses, no matter how discredited they are.

"In the process of explaining the State's case, the commission falls into the most terrible inconsistencies, contradictions, omissions, and misrepresentations."

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Conspicuous among many editorial doubters is the Springfield *Republican*, which in an editorial addrest to Governor Fuller notes the committee's admission that Judge Thayer was guilty of "a grave breach of official decorum"—"the malignant mischief that can be done by that phrase in the mouths of promoters of industrial and social strife in the years to come appalls the imagination." This Massachusetts paper insists that the "accused men should not be put to death unless the official conduct of the judge who presided at their trial was beyond rebuke, above reproach." *The Republican* believes there is still enough doubt remaining "to justify commutation of sentence to life imprisonment." Similarly the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* feels that the committee's report "adds to the general uneasiness." It wonders what Messrs. Lowell and Stratton and Judge Grant "would consider truly prejudicial conduct," and it concludes:

"Nothing in the advisory commission's statement reinforces the conviction that Sacco and Vanzetti should be executed, and very much in it sustains the conviction that the doubt as to their guilt is of such formidable proportions as to command a stay of execution in the interest of a civilized application of the principles of justice.

"It is probably true that the doubt that hangs over the Sacco-Vanzetti case is beyond resolving by any judicial machinery in the world. Millions believe Sacco and Vanzetti guilty, and millions believe them innocent, and the division is likely to survive anything that can be done to eliminate it. In the circumstances, *The Virginian-Pilot* believes the death sentence should be commuted to life imprisonment."

The New York *World* also vigorously maintains that Sacco and Vanzetti should be given a life sentence instead of execution. It praises the advisory committee's report as showing "fairness, consideration, shrewdness, and coolness." But it feels that the case "remains one that rests on circumstantial evidence which, while it may be highly damaging, is not fully conclusive." It insists that "Massachusetts has thus far failed to convince a very important section of American opinion that the execution of these two men is clearly justified." If Sacco and Vanzetti are guilty, argues *The World*, "the ends of justice are fully served by life imprisonment; but if perchance one or both of these men were innocent, there would still remain the chance to undo the mistake." Similar doubts are voiced by the Baltimore *Sun*, Macon *Telegraph*, Providence *News*, Topeka *State Journal*, and Denver *Rocky Mountain News*. Henry Ford, reiterating his disbelief in capital punishment, declares—

"I believe Sacco and Vanzetti should not be executed. The sentence of death could be revoked without the verdict of guilty being annulled, and this would give opportunity to weigh new evidence that may appear in the men's favor."

William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, who has decried radical outbursts over the Sacco-Vanzetti case, says in a letter to Governor Fuller:

"Taking these facts into account, as well as the mental and physical anguish which Sacco and Vanzetti must have undergone during the last seven years, I appeal to you for commutation of sentence.

"I base this appeal for the exercise of executive clemency upon the broad ground of humanity and social expediency, and in behalf of the millions of men and women affiliated with the American Federation of Labor."

"Two innocent men are going to their doom in order that a social system may be upheld; a tottering social order may triumph," declares that radical weekly, *The Nation*. And it adds:

"We can not for one instant accept this verdict in the face of facts known to us for years as they have been known to multitudes of others. Nor are we convinced by the facile report of the Governor's committee of three eminent and conventional gentlemen, two chosen from the highest Boston social circles, all of one type of mind and not one of them representing the vast groups that have felt from the first that they had a vital stake in the fate of these men.

"As for Governor Fuller's judgment of the case, it no more closes it than the hanging of John Brown ended the Harper's Ferry raid and condemned him to execration and oblivion. Rightly or wrongly, the case of Sacco and Vanzetti has become identified with efforts to reconstruct the social order."

The Nation insists that it is not merely the radicals who are dismayed:

"It is not the radicals alone who fought for Sacco and Vanzetti. Noble souls have given years of their lives and their money to this cause who are neither Reds nor foreign-born Americans; nor have they belonged to those holding the anarchist view of the condemned. If there are finer types of our citizenship, or men and women of older American lineage, we should like to have them pointed out to us. To them an incredible tragedy is being finished before their eyes; a judicial murder is being committed. Does not the passionate belief of these unselfish supporters of the right merit consideration?"

CAN YOU ANSWER THESE?

Test your knowledge by the questions below. If you can not answer them, turn to the pages indicated. Each one counts 4.

1. What hero of stage or screen stands highest in women's favor? (p. 23).
2. What famous author curtly declined an invitation to dine at the White House? (p. 34).
3. Is a doctor ever justified in lying to his patient? (p. 18).
4. What great country is suffering from "trade anemia"? (p. 14).
5. What President of the United States recalled a dinner invitation which had been accepted by a fiery Senator? (p. 34).
6. Where in Europe are there more than a million unemployed? (p. 15).
7. Does a man always know the correct spelling of his own name? (p. 25).
8. Why does coal smoke rot clothes? (p. 19).
9. What female celebrity from Europe pronounced Mr. Coolidge "one of the best dinner partners I ever met"? (p. 40).
10. What are the three reasons for American prosperity? (p. 16).
11. Who was Ben Jonson? (p. 24).
12. How long may a parrot live? (p. 20).
13. What two great prizes of ambition did Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood miss? (p. 42).
14. In what oriental islands have Communist uprisings been suppressed? (p. 17).
15. What nationality was the author of "Elizabeth and Her German Garden"? (p. 22).
16. What is the natural life-span of an earthworm? (p. 20).
17. Who has been called the American prophet of preparedness? (p. 44).
18. What property in milk can be increased by ultra-violet rays? (p. 20).
19. What risk does the aviator run when he makes a turn at very high speed? (p. 20).
20. What titanic struggle in the automobile world is being generally predicted? (p. 11).
21. Why have some of the missionaries changed their opinion of the Chinese Nationalist movement? (p. 28).
22. What section of the country is expected to realize $200,000,000 through increased prices of a certain commodity? (p. 10).
23. Are the Protestant churches gaining or losing in membership? (p. 27).
24. What type of war-ship caused the failure of the naval conference at Geneva? (p. 9).
25. Why is a new translation of the Old Testament thought necessary? (p. 26).

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WHAT THE FAILURE OF THE NAVAL CONFERENCE MEANS

A BIGGER NAVY THAN EVER, in the opinion of many editors, will be the chief result of President Coolidge's Geneva Conference for Further Limitation of Naval Armament, which ended in failure on August 4 after seven weeks of friendly but often heated debate between the American and British delegates. "It will be the greatest catastrophe that ever happened," Mr. Lloyd George is quoted as saying, "if this leads to a shipbuilding rivalry between the greatest nations of the world." While admitting that such a competition would be deplorable, the American press is inclined to smile over Mr. Lloyd George's language as overemphatic. Nevertheless, that we must enter the lists at once for such a

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LOOKS AS IF HE MIGHT HAVE TO

—Darling in the New York *Herald Tribune*.

naval race as Great Britain and Germany were running before the World War is the view of a considerable number of editors in both the Republican and Democratic camps.

"War with Great Britain is, we trust, unthinkable," remarks the Chicago *Tribune*, "but so long as the British West Indies are the British West Indies, war with Great Britain is always more thinkable than it would be if the British bases were not there." Quoting this, the Cincinnati *Enquirer* goes on to say, in the same tone:

"What was developed at Geneva should serve powerfully to convince the people of the United States that it is the unyielding purpose of Europe to keep this Government subordinate in the matter of naval strength on the high seas. And this is something our passionate pacifists should ponder upon. It is but one of many reasons why this Government, in ships and guns and naval personnel and every manner of sea equipment, should stand at the head of the maritime nations of the world."

There will be a hot fight in Congress next winter, the Seattle *Times* predicts, between "those who stand by President Coolidge in saying that the American Navy ought not to be any larger than the need for national defense, and the Big Navy people, in and out of Congress, who declare that the United States must be on a naval parity with Great Britain." Another Pacific coast paper, the Portland *Oregonian*, on the other hand, covets for America the honor of leading the nations in reducing navies, and says we sha'n't be happy till we get it, even tho we "may have to resort to a new race in navy building to bring our rivals to reason." In Portland, Maine, the *Press Herald* thinks, however, that "we must reckon on strong navies for some time to come" and must act accordingly. The St. Louis *Star* speaks in a more questioning tone, saying:

"The issue now seems to be joined. The United States can build an equal or superior navy unhampered by treaty. We have the money. Have we the desire or the will? Britain believes we have not, for John Bull realizes that if we had we could easily outstrip his efforts because of our wealth and his poverty. It remains to be seen what Congress will do in view of Britain's determination to rule the seas as Britannia has always done, the Washington parity agreement on capital ships to the contrary."

"We'll get a navy by building, not by conversing at Geneva," exclaims Hearst's Pittsburgh *Sun Telegraph*, and winds up with the declaration: "There is not going to be much sympathy for Congressmen who do not think their country is as worthy as England of a defense that can keep aggression from our shores, and can keep the seas open to our trade in all emergencies." Much the same note is struck by the Manchester *Union*, the Providence *News* and the Hartford *Courant*. "It is now up to us to look out for ourselves," remarks the last-named paper. And in the opinion of the Winston-Salem *Journal*—

"England has challenged the rest of the world to match her in naval building. There can be little doubt that the challenge will be accepted. Already it is being predicted that a drive for an increased number of 10,000-ton cruisers will be made in the Seventieth Congress, which convenes in December. There is strong sentiment in this country for a big navy, and those who hold this attitude will be on hand to advocate a heavy building program."

Even if the British cruiser strength should be reduced to a parity with ours, says the Washington *Post*, we should still be at a disadvantage because of Britain's wealth of armed merchant vessels, and it goes on to say:

"What President Coolidge asked for when he called the Geneva conference, and what the American people ask for, is that Great Britain and Japan agree to a 5-5-3 ratio limitation in cruisers and other auxiliaries, and then quit competitive building. The alternative to a refusal is the adoption of a huge building program by the United States. The American people will not tolerate the evasion of the spirit of the Washington treaty by the building of fleets larger than that of the United States. The nations concerned can take their choice."

Nobody in this country wants war or expects war, in the opinion of the New York *Sun*, but—

"The discussions at Geneva have shown that the American Navy is deficient in cruisers of from 8,000 to 10,000 tons, capable of mounting eight-inch guns; that it is unable to make use effectively of smaller boats mounting six-inch guns, and that it therefore would be unable adequately to protect our seacoast and our ocean-borne commerce in the event of war. It will cost a lot of money to put our maritime arm into first-class shape, to make it the equal of any other navy in the world. The United States can find the money, and will find it, even tho it has not the slightest inclination to permit the squandering of taxpayers' money."

Against the "big navy" editorials, we find arrayed an equal or greater number which see danger in that direction. Under the title, "No Naval Race," the Chicago *Journal of Commerce* utters this warning:

"The supreme reason for limitation is the necessity for peace. To any American with an approximately level head, the conception of a war with Britain seems grotesquely absurd. But let us not forget that a naval race has a plain tendency to lead

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to war. Therefore there must be no naval race. There must be limitation. British-American peace must be maintained."

Within the next year or so, in the opinion of the Minneapolis *Tribune*, the United States will have to make up its mind what naval policy to pursue. It states the dilemma thus:

"Shall we be content with second naval place, or shall we, at great cost, go ahead and build a navy as strong, in every respect, as Britain's? This is a very serious question for the United States to consider, involving, as it does, the expenditure of possibly a billion dollars or more, and, conceivably, a torpedoing of the informal and unwritten, but nevertheless real, Anglo-American entente which has been in existence since the end of the war. It seems safe to say that the naval issue will be among the two or three most important problems which the United States will have to thresh out during the coming year."

We must have an adequate navy, but what is adequate should be decided coolly and without panic, thinks the St. Paul *Dispatch*. In like manner the Topeka *Daily Capital* believes the nation will "keep a cool head and bide its time, hoping that Great Britain will change its mind." The Cleveland *Plain Dealer* thinks it entirely unlikely that we shall become "sufficiently excited to authorize unlimited construction of cruisers," and the Detroit *Free Press* adds that the "danger of a new naval race will be small if the spirit of suspicion and rivalry can be kept out of the naval building plans of the United States and Britain."

"Taxpayers will be sorry the Geneva conference was a failure," predicts the Lincoln (Neb.) *State Journal*, and the Houston *Chronicle* says the same more in detail, as follows:

"Shall we cast aside all hope of agreements and create naval strength to the point where we can dominate the world? It probably will cost us $400,000,000 now to equal Great Britain in light cruisers; it would cost us many times that sum to get any material advantage over her in naval armament.

"Are we willing to pay the price?

"And if we are, and should build a much greater navy than Britain's, wouldn't we be likely to revivify the Anglo-Japanese alliance, and so have to outbuild both Britain and Japan? Doubtless we could do that if we put our efforts to the task.

"In the meantime, however, do we suppose that Great Britain would keep on paying instalments on her war debts in such a case, or that other nations would continue to pay us? And if not, what of the economic structure of the world and our own prosperity?"

The "sweating taxpayer" also gets a glance of sympathy from the Baltimore *Evening Sun* on the ground that "the failure at Geneva will make it easier for extremists in both countries to stampede Congress, on this side, and Parliament on the other, into spending a great deal of money for unnecessary ships." To this the New Haven *Journal-Courier* replies:

"If there is anywhere in this country a belief, or even an impression, that an increased naval power granted Britain means a naval building hysteria in this part of the world, we have never heard of it except as gratuitously asserted by our apprehensive admirals and diplomats. We have not the remotest idea that the Congress, in fear of an intelligent public opinion, would ever dream of authorizing such a mad expenditure of the taxpayer's money. There is money to be had for such a navy as our peaceful needs suggest. We can not believe that there is among the people of this country a disposition to limit the peaceful needs of Great Britain or that more than a small fraction of the population could be stampeded into a fear of British hostility."

Both the American and British Governments have publicly disavowed any intention of entering into a naval competition as a result of the Geneva disagreement. President Coolidge, Vice-President Dawes, Secretary Kellogg, and Secretary Wilbur all have exprest themselves strongly against anything of the kind. Sir Laming Worthington-Evans, British Secretary of State for War, declared in a public speech on August 10 that the Geneva Conference, instead of being a failure, may prove to be the first step toward a better understanding and a final agreement, adding:

"Don't let it be thought that because we have not agreed we are less good friends with America or are starting a new race in armaments. We are doing nothing of the kind. Our program has been public for several years, and as far as one can see there certainly is no need to increase it, while there may, in fact, be a possibility of postponing some of the expense of carrying it out."

But why did the conference fail? Who was to blame? The storm center from first to last was the question of equalizing the cruiser strength of Britain and America on the 5-5-3 ratio adopted for battle-ships at Washington in 1921. Japan acted admirably throughout, all observers agree; but the Americans thought the British wanted too many light cruisers, and the British charged the Americans with wanting dangerously large cruisers. This was the final and fatal point of disagreement.

Vice-President Dawes touched on this subject in his speech at

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NO RACE—UNLESS ONE STARTS!

—Weed in the New York *Evening World*.

the dedication of the International Peace Bridge connecting the United States and Canada at Buffalo—a bridge erected in honor of the century during which the two nations have dwelt side by side in peace. Mr. Dawes said that in his opinion the lack of results at Geneva was due to insufficient preliminary inquiry on both sides as to the actual needs of the other.

"Responsibility for the deplorable outcome," declares the Chicago *Daily News*, "rests principally with the British experts and their reactionary supporters in the Baldwin Cabinet." On the contrary, retort the British papers, the American Government made agreement impossible by insisting on having more 10,000-ton cruisers than Britain, thus causing even the Liberal Manchester *Guardian* to use the head-line, "Conference Imperiled by United States Insistence on Supercruisers." British insistence on the "absolute need" of seventy cruisers is what wrecked the conference, in the opinion of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*. While most American papers thus shift the responsibility to the other side of the Atlantic, there is very little anti-British animus in any of the comments. Many point out that the naval needs of the two nations are indeed widely different. In the words of the Boston *Herald:* "We need larger cruisers and Britain needs smaller cruisers. We had ample reason to stand for larger guns and Britain stood for smaller guns. The pity is that they could not find a middle ground."

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$200,000,000 "VELVET" FOR THE SOUTH

TWO HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS is the amount of "velvet" which, the Atlanta *Constitution* estimates, the cotton farmer of the South will realize through the sharp and sensational advance in cotton prices immediately following the Department of Agriculture's forecast of the smallest crop since 1922. "An era of great prosperity for the South" is therefore in store, thinks this Georgia daily, for it believes the advance of approximately three cents a pound (to slightly more than twenty cents) "will stand through the ginning season." If this happens—and New York financial editors agree that it may—"it will have a very material effect on the purchasing power of the South," remarks the financial editor of the New York *Times*. Besides, observes the Dallas *Journal*, "normal consumption of cotton throughout the world has increased, and the Government's estimate adds color to the encouraging outlook for the cotton-producing States of the South." Already, reports the Memphis *Evening Appeal*, in reply to a telegraphic inquiry, "the recent advance has been stimulating to Southern business." The prospect, reports the Savannah *News*, "is that, while the cotton farmer will sell fewer bales, he will sell them at a much higher price than last year. That is, if he takes steps to protect his interests." As another Southern daily, the Birmingham *News*, reminds us:

"During last autumn several million bales were sacrificed far below the cost of production. *The News* learns with interest that some selling agencies marketing cotton cooperatively have made returns thus far on a basis slightly higher than 12 cents the pound for the 1926 crop. Final returns are expected to bring the average up to 13 cents, or perhaps 13.5 cents, before the last business year is closed.

"Whatever advance comes this year by reason of increased demand and higher prices over last autumn will be clear gain. Time was when Southern farmers were glad to sell their unpicked crops far in advance of the gathering. In those dear, dead days, Southern cotton buyers would book their farmer clients in the spring for autumn delivery, makes sales themselves to the spinners based on the purchases, and if they could not make bookings with the spinner, they could sell cotton futures against their purchases, thus insuring themselves against loss.

"Nowadays much of this gambling has been eliminated. Thousands of farmers have joined the cooperative selling agencies. They pledge themselves for a period of years to do all their dealings through these organizations, thus obviating much of the old-time annoyance in trading separately and also eliminating the menace of the shyster and crooked buyer."

The outstanding factor in the situation this year, says the Department of Agriculture, is the boll-weevil menace. The infestation, it is said, is three times as great as it was at this time last year. The total area in cultivation is said to be approximately six million acres less than in 1926. These factors, reports the Department, will probably bring the 1927 yield down to 13,492,000 bales, nearly 4,500,000 below that of last year.

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THE PRODIGAL'S RETURN

—Smith in the New York *American*.

Following this forecast, which was made on August 8, the price of cotton advanced $10 a bale in one day on the Cotton Exchanges of the country. The next day cotton advanced $5 a bale. "This means farm-relief for the South, which was hard hit by last year's cotton prices," observes Edwin J. Clapp, in the New York *American*, and in a Consolidated Press dispatch by J. C. Royle we are told that—

"Altho the South increased its 1926 crop 1,700,000 bales above the yield of 1925, it actually received for it nearly $400,000,000 less. During the pressure of harvesting, the hurry of farmers to dispose of their crops, and the demands of creditors for prompt payment, the price dropt to 11.68 cents a pound for middling cotton in New Orleans and 10.50 cents in the interior. About 5,000,000 bales were marketed when the price was the lowest. After that the price rose gradually, until it reached 19 cents at the close of last month; but very few producers received the benefit of the late rise."

The Government's forecast, notes the Macon *Telegraph*, "is the best cotton news the South has had in recent years." The Montgomery *Advertiser* expects the price of cotton to go still higher before the harvesting season is over. In the opinion of the Dallas *News* the net yield of cotton is likely to be even less than the Government estimate. But, it adds, "even if this is not the case, the yield is not likely to be more than 17,000,000 bales, and last year world consumption of American cotton amounted to more than that. At the present moment, explains the Mobile *Register*, "there is not enough cotton in sight to supply the world demand, even if we accept the most extravagant estimate of the crop now being gathered." Hence the high price of cotton.

Of course, admits the New York *World*, "the Government's forecast is subject to revision. What the final return will be this year depends largely on the weather." If, in the next four weeks, the weather should be hot and dry, the ravages of the boll-weevil will be held in check, whereas a wet season will favor the propagation of this pest. As for the Government's estimate, "it is an open question," declares the Boston *Post*, "whether these guesses during the growing season have any real value, except to the speculator."

Assuming that the recent rise in cotton prices will put some $200,000,000 into the pockets of the cotton farmer, what is likely to be the result? Will he go on a spending spree, as one Southern paper suggests? A sober view of the situation is contained in a telegram from the Charleston (S. C.) *News and Courier:*

"Whether this prosperity will permanently benefit the South; whether it will restore stability to its agriculture; whether better prices for farm land and sounder credit conditions in the banks will follow depends more upon how the Southern people spend their money than upon what they make and what they get for their cotton. The business of the banks should be to insist upon the collection of debts and to exercise care in the extension of credit, as they have done in the last year or two."

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THE DUEL OF THE MOTOR GIANTS

A BATTLE OF BILLIONS, in which the general public will reap the benefit in lower automobile prices, is being predicted by editors and special writers following the announcement of a new Ford model, and reports of an approaching link between the Du Pont Company, General Motors, and U. S. Steel. Mr. Ford, it is said, will produce an entirely new car, and roll them out of his plants at the rate of a thousand a day, and there is general talk that General Motors will follow with a lighter car than any it now produces, and at a lower price. "Can Henry Ford, playing his lone-handed game, successfully buck General Motors, with its tremendously strong financial ramifications?" asks the Columbus *Ohio State Journal*. At the present moment, according to a United Press dispatch, General Motors undoubtedly has gained a slight advantage. It is making hay while Ford is equipping his plants to turn out the new model. On the other hand, we are told, "Ford is said to have made a $15,000,000 advertising appropriation for the current year, and his friends believe sales of the new model will go far toward overcoming any slump the Ford Company may have suffered in the last year."

The Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle*, among other dailies, takes seriously the rumor of an approaching link between Du Pont, General Motors, and U. S. Steel. Says this daily:

"The Federal Trade Commission proposes to investigate the rumored plan to bring the three greatest incorporated industries of our land, if not of our times, under the general control of one financial group. The three great branches of current industry are steel, motors, and rails. Steel is probably our fundamental industry, and the United States Steel Corporation is outstanding in this line with no rival comparable to it in magnitude and influence. The General Motors Company is equally preeminent in that field, and its earnings this year are said to break the records of all corporations except that of the steel company in one year of the war. The Du Pont Company of Delaware, which manufactures explosives and other things, is also immensely prosperous. It holds nearly two million shares of the common stock of General Motors, and has just bought 114,000 shares of U. S. Steel. These interrelations would amount, as is held, to the creation of a vast vertical trust able to produce within itself every product it uses in its business.

"If this closer relation stands the test and is beyond interference by law, one thing it is held to portend is that the two giants in the motor industry, General Motors and Ford, will be so evenly matched that a battle royal for dominance in that field—the field of low-priced cars—is considered likely to ensue."

"THEY SHALL NOT PASS"

—James in the St. Louis *Star*.

The Ford Company, it is pointed out, also produces the various items which it uses in manufacturing automobiles. Besides, notes the Houston *Chronicle:*

"It must be remembered that Henry Ford is the outstanding automobile manufacturer of the age. He has sold more cars than any competitor has even approximated. He operates on his own capital; doesn't have to bother about bondholders or listen to stockholders. And it would seem that he has plenty of finances of his own. He is still very much the 'champion' and General Motors the 'contender,' but the contender certainly takes on an ominous appearance, and so the public may be treated to one of the really great industrial conflicts of the age."

Says Samuel Crowther, in *The Magazine of Business* for August:

"The public does not want to see Henry Ford go down, not because his crash would bring on a devastating national panic, but because they like him. He has created a business which is to-day worth more than $1,000,000,000, and which started practically without cash capital, for of the $28,000 subscribed in 1903 a considerable portion was in promissory notes. There has never been any outside financing, and the company has never failed to earn a profit. In its first year it earned about $82,000. For the years 1923, 1924, and 1925 the profits were considerably in excess of $100,000,000. The company now has a surplus of nearly $700,000,000, and has about $400,000,000 in cash."

In a recent statement, Mr. Ford is quoted by the Detroit *News* as saying:

"We have no desire to take business away from any automobile manufacturer. Our thought always has been that the automobile business is prosperous only when all makers of good cars are busy. If any particular automobile company's success meant putting out of business some other automobile manufacturer, there would be no gain. It would only mean putting thousands of men out of work, letting valuable power go to waste and, maybe, throwing a great industry out of balance."

Of course, remarks the Columbus *Ohio State Journal*, in a second editorial, "Mr. Ford deplores the possibility of an automobile trade war. But it is pretty sure to develop." In the opinion of the Cleveland *Press* and other Scripps-Howard papers:

"The nation is about to witness the most titanic industrial struggle in its history. Henry Ford and his millions on one side. General Motors on the other.

"There is nothing to startle the student of industry in the announcement of the coming battle between Ford and General Motors. It comes as the logical result of years of parallel experiment and development of these two industrial giants.

"The strenuous competition in the auto industry in the past few years has resulted in better cars at lower initial and operating costs. A glance at comparative prices of a few years ago with those of to-day shows that automobiles are not only better, but that they are cheaper. If the competition of the past has brought such good results, there can be no doubt about the results of the impending fight for supremacy. Whatever happens, one thing is certain. The public will be highly benefited."

"General Motors," writes Robert Denver, in the New York *Evening Post*, "since the close of the war has enjoyed a growth virtually unparalleled in the annals of corporate history, and to-day stands as the biggest revenue producer of the world's great industry enterprises." According to the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch:*

"General Motors' premiership as a money-maker is not unexpected. It has for several years been driving swiftly to that golden destiny. Steadily Ford's supremacy was invaded. Into that lowest-priced field dominated by Ford, Chevrolet made determined entry. Back of Chevrolet was a vision which Mr. Ford, for all his genius, did not possess. The Ford product was solely utilitarian. Chevrolet aspired to beauty, as well as utility.

"Mr. Ford belatedly realized that even a cheap motor-car must be something other than a means of transportation. He is to meet the challenge of Chevrolet with a new car, for which the entire country is waiting. In the struggle of Titans, which Ford and General Motors will presently stage, will be much of the dramatic appeal of a personal encounter. General Motors is the corporation par excellence. It is impersonal efficiency. It is organization incarnate.

"So there are the antagonists—Henry Ford and a Colossus of industry which is planning, so rumor says, to enlist United States Steel as an ally in this war for the dominion of motordom. Only a rash prophet would predict the winner."

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THE BIRGER GANG BROUGHT TO BAY

THE HARDEST BLOW yet struck at the tyranny of gang rule in the coal belt of southern Illinois, agree a number of Middle Western dailies, is the recent conviction and sentencing to death of Charles Birger, once the head of a Franklin County "gang." Franklin County, we are reminded by the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*, lies next to "bloody Williamson" County, and since the Herrin massacre both counties, we are told, have been the scene of many riots and killings in broad daylight, and armed clashes of rival bootlegging gangs. Before the conviction of Birger, says the St. Paul paper, "it was dangerous to maintain any attitude but one of strict neutrality between the feudists." For this reason, remarks the Winston-Salem *Journal*, "the State of Illinois is to be congratulated that the jury dealt so fearlessly and decisively with Birger."

P. & A. photograph

"IT WAS NEVER IN MY HEART TO KILL ANYBODY"

Said Charles Birger, once the head of a Franklin County, Illinois, "gang," at the conclusion of his trial. He is here shown with his wife and two children.

The long arm of the law reached out and grasped Charles Birger and two of his followers after the murder of the Mayor of West City, Illinois. Birger was found guilty of participating in this crime, and sentenced to hang on October 15. His companions were each given life sentences. According to the Cincinnati *Enquirer:*

"Franklin County lies next to 'bloody' Williamson County, and the same sort of lawlessness and disorder obtained there. Rival bootleggers contended for supremacy. Assassination from ambush characterized the activities of the rival gangs. Birger was the leader of one of these gangs. He had imagination. He brought into the warfare machine-guns, airplanes, and poison bullets to supplement the dagger, the rifle, and the revolver. Birger's enemies followed suit.

"Between these contending forces murder became a commonplace. The evidence showed Birger, like the ancient Master of the Assassins, sending forth his henchmen to blot out lives which had become obnoxious to him. The Mayor of a near-by village was lured to his door at night by a fake message and shot to death. He was 'guilty' of having harbored one of Birger's enemies. Birger's tools—two conscienceless young gunmen—confessed the deed.

"More atrocious still was the killing of a State policeman, who, despite his pleas for mercy, was dragged into a lonely field and shot to death like a dog. Most horrible of all was the murder by the same parties of this man's wife, whose bullet-riddled body was thrown fiendishly down the shaft of an old coal-mine.

"These people 'knew too much,' according to the Birger formula."

The mills of the gods have ground slowly in southern Illinois, notes the Detroit *News*, "but they have ground fine enough to crush the reign of terrorism which for a time defied law and order in Franklin and Williamson counties." Still another Birger henchman, we are told, is serving a life sentence, and three Sheltons of a rival gang are serving long terms in Leavenworth Penitentiary. "The reckoning was bound to come," maintains the Minneapolis *Tribune*, and in the St. Louis *Star* we read:

"Illinois was slow in moving toward orderly government, but when the movement started the result was thorough and salutary. A year ago, gangsters swaggered about southern Illinois in bullet-proof vests and wearing automatics. To-day, sixteen of the leaders and the chief of them all, Birger, are either in prison, dead, or fugitives from justice. It is impressive evidence that crime does not pay. The old saw that when thieves fall out, honest men get their deserts, was never better proved than at the Birger trial. Gangster accused gangster; secret plots were laid bare; hidden crimes were brought to light; dog ate dog.

"Illinois has started well on its crusade against violence and bloodshed. Machine-gun government has given way to orderly processes in the courts."

"The law at last has triumphed," agrees the Memphis *Commercial Appeal*, and the Columbus *Ohio State Journal* thinks the neighboring State of Illinois "is to be congratulated that the jury had the vision to see and the courage to meet and discharge its duty." To the Mobile *Register:*

"This is a good sign. Juries are the backbone of our system of enforcement of the criminal code. When juries fail, the law fails. When juries convict, the law is vindicated, and the fear of retribution is put into the hearts of evil-doers. Juries are of the people, and movings of popular sentiment are directly reflected in their verdicts. The fact that juries are finding criminals guilty of their crimes is proof that American public sentiment has grown apprehensive over the wave of lawlessness and has decreed that such a dangerous situation must come to an end. It is another triumph of popular government."

"But Birger hasn't been hanged yet!" is the significant remark of the Little Rock *Arkansas Gazette*. Furthermore—

"It is by no means certain that he will ever pay that penalty to society for his impudent and inveterate defiance of all law. He is well supplied with money. He may still be able to command the active assistance, political and terroristic, of his allies in organized crime. Many things can happen to keep the noose from settling about his neck."

A Scripps-Howard editorial writer, M. E. Tracy, in the Cincinnati *Post*, goes on to explain:

"The jury's verdict is only a preliminary step. Now comes the endless rigmarole of motions and appeals which our system of justice calls for. Until it has been finished no one can positively say that Birger's conviction will stick, and until that is decided, no one can say what the effect will be.

"Birger's leading counsel has defended 181 persons charged with murder, and this is the first time he ever drew the death penalty. Such a record inspires criminals to believe in lawyers, if not in law. Also, it inspires a reasonable suspicion that Birger may wriggle away from the noose in spite of the jury's verdict.

"We have come to a point where the whole structure of the law must be put under a microscope before any one can say whether a criminal has been convicted. The clumsiness and inefficiency of the law play a big part in producing such gangsters as Birger. They tempt strong and impulsive men to take matters into their own hands because of the things that are left undone. They tempt brutal and unscrupulous men to believe there is nothing to fear.

"One root of the crime wave, and, not the least important one, is to be found right in our courts of justice where murder discovers protection in red tape, and thievery skulks to freedom behind a smoke-screen of technicality."

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TOPICS IN BRIEF

(An extension of this department appears weekly on the screen as "Fun from the Press")

WHEN we're afraid of an issue, we say it isn't one.—*Ohio State Journal.*

THE person who thinks all others are fools is at least a very safe motorist.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

AN eastern penitentiary has installed radio for its convicts. That settles it. We'll be good.—*El Paso Times.*

IT is a bad precedent for Henry Ford to take things back. He may have 15,000,000 on his hands.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

AN unconfirmed rumor concerns the invention of a bridge lamp by the light of which bridge can be played.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

FRANCE is opposed to paying what she owes America, but, we understand, if properly approached, she wouldn't object to borrowing a little more.—*Macon Telegraph.*

As we understand it, the little King of Roumania has almost as much authority as the King of Italy.—*El Paso Times.*

SCIENTISTS have produced a more permanent finish for cars, but nothing yet invented beats a locomotive.—*Publishers Syndicate.*

THAT match to a finish between Henry Ford and General Motors will make the traffic cop's work harder than ever.—*Indianapolis News.*

THE financial editor says that when money is tight it must be conceded that somebody has been getting more than half of 1 per cent.—*Los Angeles Times.*

THE gentleman who has just been sentenced to four years in prison for a swindle which netted him four dollars is another kind of dollar-a-year man.—*New York Evening Post.*

THERE is almost no danger now that a girl will catch on fire from the grate, but we should think she would be in a good deal of danger of being suddenly chilled if she gets too near the Frigidaire.—*Ohio State Journal.*

ONE of the Illinois gangsters says he will accept a life sentence. It is one of the first signs of respect for law that outfit has ever displayed.—*Nashville Banner.*

KING MICHAEL is reported as stuffing his royal interior with American buckwheat cakes and molasses. It sounds like another uneasy lie for a crowned head.—*The New Yorker.*

DISARMAMENT conferees sometimes remind us of the little girl learning to walk, in one of Thomas Hardy's novels, who was constantly confronted by "insuperable barriers a quarter of an inch high."—*Detroit News.*

ELINOR GLYN, who looks rather youngish in her photographs, is nevertheless a grandmother, and we suppose her daughter dreads the time when the children, grown up, begin reading grandma's novels.—*Columbus Dispatch.*

G. K. CHESTERTON says that the only subjects he likes to argue about are politics and religion. Over here he could get what he wanted by simply bringing up the name of the illustrious Alfred E. Smith.—*New York Evening Post.*

THOUGHTFUL Nicaraguans, if any, must have their moments of depression when they sadly wonder how many Nicaraguans will be left alive to enjoy national stability by the time we get them peacefully disarmed.—*Ohio State Journal.*

"AFTER ME, THE DELUGE"

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle.*

INSTALMENT paying makes the months shorter and the years longer.—*Toledo Blade.*

THE only thing that doesn't become smaller when it is contracted is a debt.—*Louisville Times.*

ADD SIMILES: As hard to understand as why automobile dealers quote Detroit prices.—*Macon Telegraph.*

QUEER, but all those people killed by earthquake in China might have gone to war and be living yet.—*Wichita Eagle.*

AT man's birth his mother is the important character; at his marriage the bride is; at his death the widow.—*Duluth Herald.*

So far this season not a single locomotive has been seriously injured by coming into collision with an automobile at a grade crossing.—*Chicago Journal of Commerce.*

HAVING made his apologies, Henry Ford now hopes that his car will make another good race.—*El Paso Times.*

AN optimist is a President of Nicaragua who does something without first consulting our State Department.—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

LIBERIA has paid up its entire debt to the United States Government. Some nations just naturally lack self-respect.—*The New Yorker.*

A THIRD of the spectators at the Dempsey-Sharkey fight were women. They wanted to see some man get what was coming to him.—*American Lumberman.*

A MOVEMENT is on foot to merge two of the largest mail-order houses. If the two catalogs are combined the postmen will probably go on strike.—*Minneapolis Star.*

IN India a native has to drink a pint of his own brew before offering it to his neighbors. A similar procedure in this country would soon eliminate the bootleggers.—*New York Evening Post.*

FIGURES issued by the Ministry of Labor show that there is an increase in the cost of living. It is not expected that this will lessen the demand for it.—*Punch.*

ONE thing you can say for Big Bill Thompson, the Anglophobe Mayor of Chicago. King George hasn't come anywhere near Chicago since Big Bill warned him.—*Nashville Banner.*

THE human race came into existence about 16,000,000 years ago. This is a solemn thought, to be pondered, particularly by people who hope to perfect the race the next time Congress convenes.—*San Diego Union.*

THE Louisville man who had made four unsuccessful attempts at suicide might try dropping into Philadelphia, and asking the officials there if they'd be interested in a proposition to pull off another centennial.—*Macon Telegraph.*

NEW YORK *World* figures that it would take 15,000,000 Prohibition agents to enforce the Volstead Law in the United States. *The World* is optimistic. It should have made it "non-corruptible Prohibition agents."—*Florida Times-Union.*

ALTHO Chicago still has the largest aggregate of murders in the United States, many smaller cities have a much higher rate per hundred thousand of the population. This shows the unsatisfactoriness of the present system of reckoning the championship.—*Punch.*

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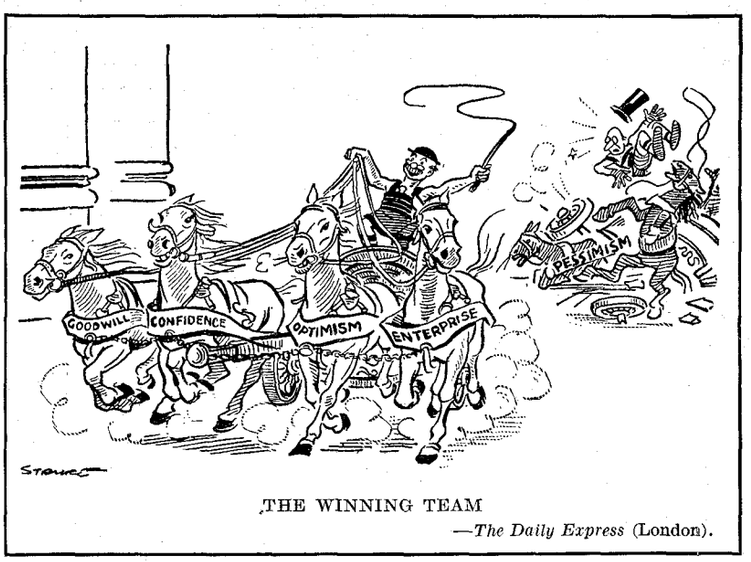
FOREIGN - COMMENT

FACING THE FACTS OF BRITAIN'S "TRADE ANEMIA"

IMMEDIATE PROSPERITY was predicted for England when the coal strike was ended, but we are told that the promised boom in trade did not materialize. The big fact to be noted, say various editors, is that England is suffering from the new industrial transition which is in progress throughout the world. Conditions to-day are entirely different from those of the last century, remarks the London *Times*, and the competition of eager rivals makes it vital that British traders should not lag behind either in organization or in the adoption of modern methods to secure the markets of the world. But what is most of all needed, in the view of this daily, is a spirit of cooperation among all classes, and it advises us that there are signs that the spirit of discontent and ill-will is gradually being exorcized, and that under the pressure of foreign competition there is a disposition to close up the ranks in the common interests. That better spirit, it is declared, holds out the best of all hopes of days to come. We read then:



THE WINNING TEAM

—*The Daily Express* (London).

"If the present depression here were merely due to the normal ebb and flow of the world's trade there would be little cause for anxiety, but in face of the official statistics it is quite impossible to attribute it to temporary causes. Its roots are deeper than that, and nothing but vigorous measures will restore prosperity. Clearly the best remedy for excessive imports is greater production at home—accompanied by the exercise of a voluntary preference for the purchase of British goods as the best stimulus to that end. The increase of exports resolves itself into finding markets overseas. One result of the war has been the impoverishment of what were some of our best markets abroad, but against that loss must be set the increasing power of the Empire to absorb the exports of this country. The proportion of our trade with the Empire has risen from 37 per cent. in 1913 to 39 per cent. in 1925 and to 43 per cent. so far this year. These results amply justify the steps that are being taken to promote the welfare and development of the Empire overseas, since the increase of its wealth and population has an immediate reaction in a greater demand for such goods as this country is able to supply. But, while the Government can adopt a sound policy in regard to the encouragement of trade within the Empire, everything depends in the last resort on the initiative and enterprise of the individual."

"ISN'T IT TIME TO STOP THIS KILLING GAME?"

—*The News and Mercury* (Birmingham).

Britain's "trade anemia," as the London *Daily Chronicle* calls it, is all the worse because it appears to be chronic, and it thinks it a very grave matter that British exports should be low to-day just as they were low four or five years ago. Its reason for this statement is that:

"Then, all the exporting countries of the world were suffering alike. But that is not the case to-day. Other countries have now gone ahead—notably America and Japan, whilst Germany is pressing forward—but we have lagged behind. To-day our share of the world's exports of manufactured articles is not only less than our share in 1913; it is less than in 1924. Other countries are advancing. We are standing still. And in the meantime our imports continue to grow, with the results that our favorable balance of trade has practically disappeared, and we are left with less and less to invest abroad. Now, if an industrial and trading community like ours is failing to share in the world's returning prosperity there must be something vitally wrong, which needs to be tracked to its source."

Among the fundamental facts which the London *Nation and Athenæum* declares many in England are unwilling to recognize, it names first the following:

"1. The great basic trades, coal, iron and steel, ship-building, shipping, railways, cotton, wool, jute and linen, which played so preponderant a part in our nineteenth-century development, are in a bad way. Instead of expanding exuberantly as they used to do before the war, they are tending rather to decline. Instead of being the chief providers of employment for a rapidly growing population, they are now the chief contributors to the heavy unemployment which persists so obstinately in a slowly growing population. Instead of leading the way in wages and hours and standards of livelihood, they now, for the most part, contrast most unfavorably with other occupations. There is no sign of any

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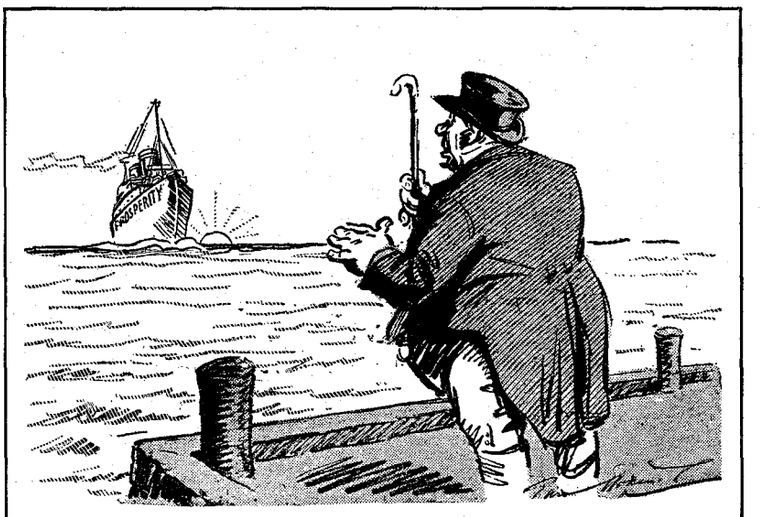
recovery. On the contrary, their general condition, it is to be feared, is becoming worse rather than better. And what is true of them is true also of agriculture, which had been steadily losing ground for fifty years before the war.

"2. Side by side, however, with the depression of the basic trades, there has been a very considerable expansion of others—the manufacture of motor-vehicles, artificial silk, electrical engineering, and a large variety of miscellaneous occupations. The growth of such industries has provided partial compensation for the decline in the basic trades, in respect both of employment and the national income. But the phenomenon is materially different from an ordinary change in the character of industry, such as has been constantly in process since the Industrial Revolution began. The expanding industries make far more for the home market and far less for export than the basic trades. They are springing up not only in different places, but to a large extent in different regions; so that a broad geographical contrast is added to the industrial contrast, the South exhibiting before our eyes a development unparalleled in its history, Coventry and its neighborhood presenting an almost American picture of bustling activity, while the Clyde, the Tyne, and South Wales continue to stagnate."



THE SHIP HE HOPES FOR

—*The Evening News* (Yorkshire).

But tho trade conditions in England are profoundly unsatisfactory, this weekly goes on to say, they are "far from desperate." The nation's income is probably as large, in terms of real values, as it has ever been, we are told, and figures relating to the consumption of staple commodities indicate that, altho different sections of workers have experienced varying fortunes, the average standard of living has been fully maintained. Indeed, this weekly avers, the British as a people are about as well off as they used to be before the war, despite the reduction of working hours and despite unemployment which has never been appreciably below a million. But the ominous feature of England's condition, we are told, is that it has "ceased to go forward," and attention is particularly called to the "most unsatisfactory" balance of foreign trade which "renders everything else precarious." We are further informed that:

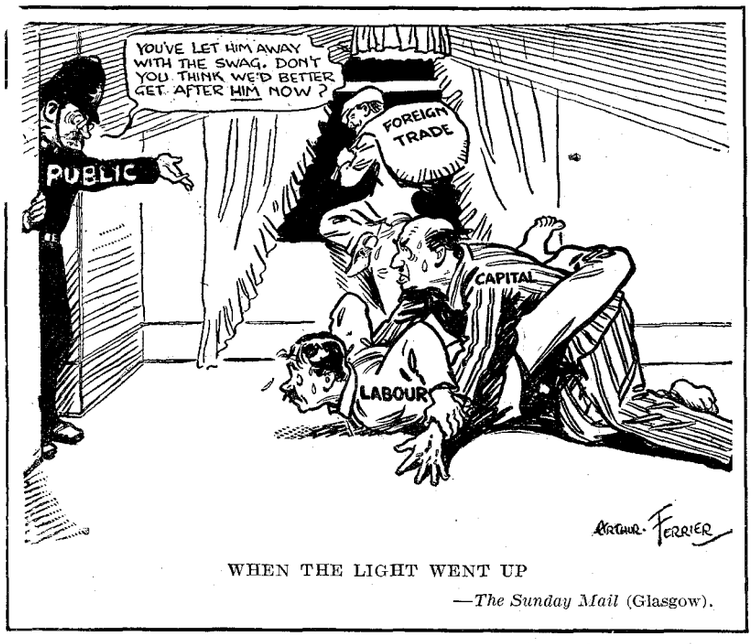
"Hitherto, that most stubborn of all human instincts, the reluctance to face unpleasant facts, has found an ally in one or another of a series of untoward and ephemeral episodes to which all our troubles could be attributed. Our basic industries would surely revive—such has been the diagnosis of our bat-eyed comforters—our exports, as a whole, would soon recover their pre-war buoyancy. It would be morally wrong, nay, worse, it would be un-British, to doubt it. There was just some temporary difficulty which must first be overcome. Recovery was being held up by the political uncertainties of Europe, or by the occupation of the Ruhr, or by depreciated foreign currencies, or by the menace of a coal strike. As soon as this particular trouble—whichever it might be at the moment—was disposed of, everything would go as merrily as a marriage bell, and we should get back to the familiar ruts of our pre-war equilibrium, without having to face the intolerable effort of adjusting ourselves to a new one.

"The coal dispute, impending and actual, has been the latest of these scapegoats. It ended in a complete victory for the owners, who succeeded in getting their labor-costs reduced by the full amount they had demanded, by the full amount they thought it decent to demand. With the dispute ended on such terms, the present year opened with a chorus of trade optimism, quite unchastened by previous disillusionment."

But the expected boom never arrived and nobody to-day entertains hope for it, according to this weekly, which informs us that the improvement in ship-building has nearly spent itself, that the cotton industry still further reduced its working hours during July, and that the iron and steel industry, which showed a marked increase in production in the early part of the year, has suffered a definite setback. Meanwhile, it is related that:

"The plight of the coal industry is notorious. Our total exports for the first six months of the year barely exceed in value those of the corresponding six months of last year (which included two months of coal stoppage) and are materially below those of the first six months of 1925. Unemployment, after having dropt just below the million mark in May, is now just above it, and seems more likely to rise than to fall further, over the remainder of the year. The expanding trades, like motor-car manufacture, continue to go ahead; but the basic export trades, taken as a whole, present as gloomy a picture as they have ever done. And agriculture continues to languish with them.

"By what transient untoward circumstances can we explain this disappointing sequel to the hopes of January? We know of none. It is high time, we suggest, to face the probability that the tendencies which are reshaping our economic life have come to stay. This will mean facing some very formidable problems, the problem, for example, of how to provide for the quarter of a million miners who are unemployed. But it does not mean the abandonment of hope or the acceptance of national decline. On the contrary, if we will only make up our minds to face the facts, we may find that they are not nearly so black as they appear."



WHEN THE LIGHT WENT UP

—*The Sunday Mail* (Glasgow).

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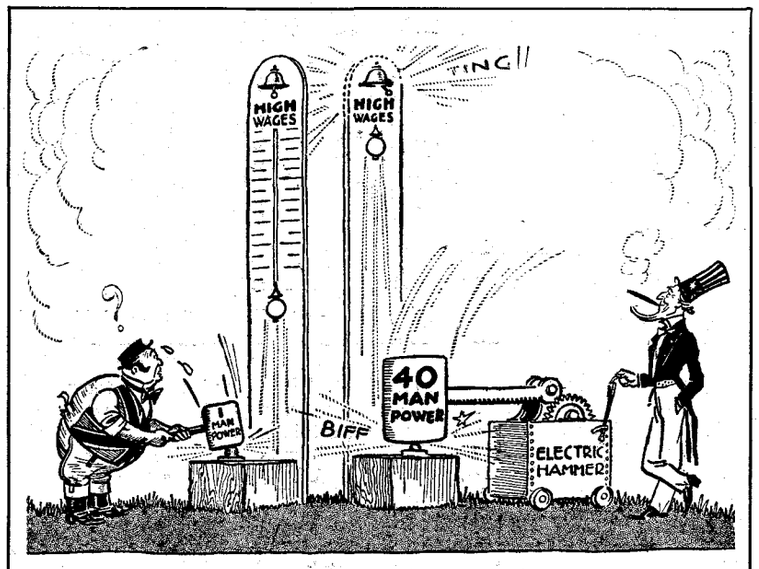
REASONS FOR AMERICA'S RICHES

AMERICA'S WEALTH, as described in almost fabulous accounts by travelers returning to Europe, is of constant interest to observers abroad who are intent on discovering the causes of American prosperity. It is agreed that the United States has achieved, for the mass of its inhabitants, a standard of life higher than the mass of the people enjoy anywhere else in the world, and that vast fortunes for the few co-exist in the United States with material prosperity for the many. Again, as the London *New Statesman* points out, the advance of national riches in this country has been more rapid during the past few years than ever before, and "there is no sign of that break in prosperity which was freely prophesied not long ago." Of course, a break may come, this weekly adds, but so far as can be seen American industry is no more unstable than industry anywhere else. It may, and indeed it should, because of its very success in diffusing prosperity among the common people, prove to be more stable, according to *The New Statesman*, which adds:



HOW TO RING THE BELL

"Every American worker has behind him mechanical power equal to forty men."

—*The Daily Chronicle* (London).

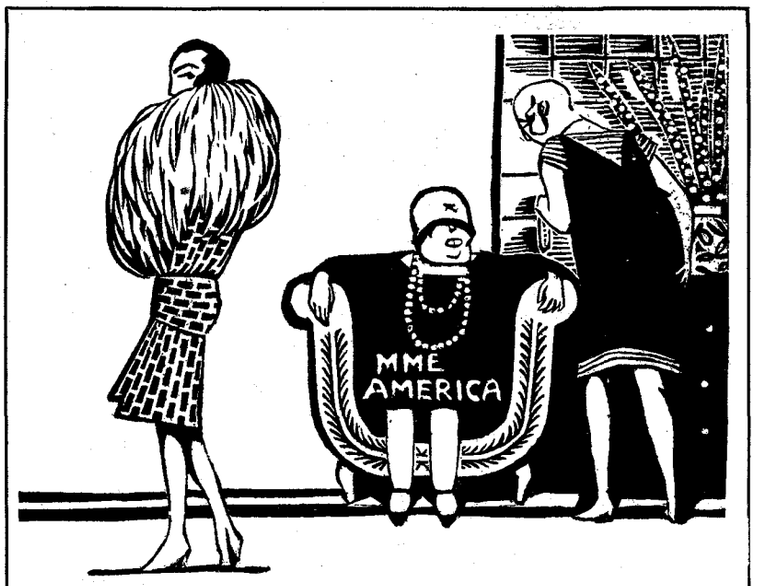
"What, then, are the causes of America's abounding prosperity? It is easy enough to discover some of them, but hard to assign to them their relative degrees of importance. America is by far the richest country in the world in developed and usable natural resources. Natural resources alone do not make a country rich; but they are the means to wealth for any people advanced and organized enough to take advantage of them. How much do we not owe to our coal? And America is aboundingly rich in almost every product of the earth, except rubber and a few tropical products which can be readily imported. Here, then, is one good reason for prosperity—a reason without which the others might have little or no validity.

"Then, again, the United States is by far the largest Free Trade area in the whole world. For every product he can make, the American manufacturer has now a huge home market, from which no tariff barriers can shut him out. A tariff wall drawn around so vast a market produces no results comparable with those of the petty tariff barriers of Europe. America is strongly protectionist; but she is, for her manufacturers, a great and almost inexhaustible Free Trade market, larger than all the effective markets of the nineteenth-century world put together. American agriculturists have, indeed, somewhat different views, for they still seek to export a large part of their product. But, amid the general prosperity of the industrialists, few at present heed their cries. The great tariff wall matters to the farmer, who is trying to sell, say, his cotton at prices which Lancashire can not afford to pay; but for the industrialist, the vast area within the wall is still in most cases enough."

A third reason for American prosperity, we read then, is the fact that over long periods labor in the United States has always been scarce in relation to the demand for it. This has made it impossible, it is noted, for the American capitalist to buy his labor cheap, in the sense of paying the laborer a low wage, and even without strong trade-unions, the conditions of supply and demand have forced wages up high. This weekly continues:

"But this has set the capitalist to work to make sure that, if he has to pay a high wage, he gets a high product in return. It has caused him to develop the powers of machinery to the fullest extent, to get every available ounce of energy out of the labor he has bought, and to realize the full economies of manufacturing production on the largest possible scale. He has been able to do this because the size of the market has created an almost indefinite elasticity in the demand for goods. He has always been able to sell a lot more, if he could only produce more cheaply. It is just because the same falling cost for increased production can not usually be achieved in agriculture or mining that the farmers and the mining community are almost the only exceptions to the rule of prosperity in the United States to-day.

"Latterly, indeed, there have been signs in certain trades that even the American market is not indefinitely elastic. The Ford works have been on short time; the demand for motor-cars, however cheap, may possibly be approaching saturation point. But no general conclusion can be drawn from this. The motor-car offers such obvious incentives to mass production, because its cost can be so greatly reduced by complete standardization, that naturally there has been a rush of competitors eager to rival Henry Ford. The possibility of 'overproduction' of one commodity by no means implies that America is reaching the saturation point in the output of mass-produced articles in general. It is more probable that there is ample room for the Henry Fords to apply their brains to the mass production of other types of goods. Mr. Ford's present troubles may be a warning; but it would certainly be a mistake to base on them a prophecy of the impending collapse of Americanism in industry."



A FRENCH JAB

THE AMERICAN MILLIONAIRESS: "I like that dress—I'll buy your whole business."

—*Candide* (Paris).

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COMMUNIST ATTEMPTS IN THE DUTCH EAST INDIES

SUDDEN AND BRIEF, like tropical storms, were the Communist disturbances of some months ago in Java and Sumatra, we are told, yet very little has been published as to their causes and nature. But now a Dutch authority, A. J. Lievegoed, Colonial Editor of the *Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant* and former editor of the *Locomotief* of Java, appears in *The Asiatic Review* (London) with very interesting information. He calls attention to a fact that must be realized first of all, namely, that the Dutch East Indian Archipelago is not a quiet paradise in a backwater, where primitive peoples "live on sweet-smelling fruit and meditate on the immortality of their souls." The Dutch East Indies, he reminds us, are situated on the ocean routes that lead from West and South to East and North Asia, and from Asia to Australia. Also, it is noted, they are situated near the ocean trading routes to the New World, and are in close touch with world traffic, open to all social, religious, and political movements that spring from the world centers of organization. We read then:

"Java and Sumatra have an increasing share in the world's production of important raw materials and foodstuffs. They are in many respects thoroughly modern countries, inhabited by peoples who promptly reacted to the Asiatic revival caused by the Russo-Japanese War, and which take a keen interest in world events. Their press, even the papers published in the various vernacular languages, keep them as quickly informed by cable and wireless of what goes on in distant countries as is the case with other nations.

"The recent history of these peoples, too, has assumed almost film-like rapidity. Its principal features are a quarter of a century of educational development, two decades of gradually increasing local autonomy, a dozen years of party politics, and some eight years of the growth of a parliamentary system marked by the transition of a central representative body with advisory powers (the *Volksraad*) into a body with budgetary powers.

"In a political sense this Dutch-Indian society displays all the impetuosity of youth. It has, moreover, a typically 'colonial' character in more respects than one. During the last few years big industry, growing ever more important than agriculture, is creating a new contrast between 'rulers' and 'ruled.' Problems abound in this country. In Sumatra there is the problem of preserving an equilibrium between antiquated *adat* (native customary law) and the requirements of modern life; in Java there is the problem of overpopulation, which has not been completely solved by encouraging the emigration of Javanese laborers to economically active regions elsewhere; the problem also of the transition of the primitive economic system of a conservative agrarian community based on the exchange of produce to the more complicated *Geldwirtschaft* created by increasing trade. And added to these are all the problems of a political, a nationalist, a religious, a social nature immediately connected with the awakening of a population shaken by the new ideas and slogans of the West as well as of the East."

The Dutch have done what they could, it is asserted, to pilot these movements through lawful channels by a liberal régime, aimed at the systematic development of the land and the people. But for a few years past, it seems, propagandists of Bolshevism, pursuing their plan to hit the European Powers in all their colonies producing for the world market, have introduced their doctrines also into the Dutch East Indies. It is related further that:

"Fortunately the authorities were able to put down the attempt before much harm was done. Altho they were not warned in time to prevent the shedding of blood by arresting the plotters before they revealed themselves, they could quickly concentrate a sufficient force of police and military to overawe the Communists completely and make prisoners of some thousands of them, including all the principal leaders.

"The most spectacular success of the Communists was the capture, for a few hours, of the Central Telephone Office in the commercial quarter of Batavia. For any one acquainted with the circumstances, that success was more spectacular than real; the commercial quarter is almost deserted at night, and a surprize must always remain a possibility. In the provinces of Java, too, the attempts never attained more than the initial success which plotters can generally score. As for Sumatra, a country as large as Great Britain, there Communism has succeeded, in some districts on the west coast, in establishing, with the help of bandits and desperadoes, a terrorism over the Malay population, by which the inhabitants of the least-protected regions were cowed into screening the action in secrecy or even into active cooperation. Mutilations of cattle and similar methods proved to a certain extent successful with this prosperous agrarian population."

All European Governments with colonial interests in Asia, this Dutch writer believes, may be grateful for the energetic manner in which those of the Bolshevik agitators who had been caught red-handed, have been convicted by the courts of the Dutch East Indian Government, which passed many death sentences and condemned many others to imprisonment for terms up to twenty years. In some special cases, he points out, Communists have been pardoned by the Governor-General, who exercised this prerogative only after hearing the advice of the High Court at Batavia. The Dutch East Indian Government, it is admitted, is no more without shortcomings than any other government, but, we are assured, it honestly attempts to solve its increasingly difficult problem in the light of modern principles of colonial administration. It may always be possible for a Communist organization to score a short-lived success by some reckless and irresponsible stroke, but this observer is convinced that the double experiment tried in the archipelago has made it clear that "the Indian community itself is altogether alien and even hostile to Communism." We are further informed that a report made by the Dutch Indian Government on the organization of the Netherlands Indies Communists shows that it was modeled upon the revolutionary organization in Russia in 1917. It acted as a "double" organization, it appears, one-half of which consisted of the brains and the leaders, while the other half had merely to obey instructions without having any notion of their real purpose, and we read:

"Several notorious Communists, banished from the country on previous occasions, succeeded in reentering the archipelago without being noticed by the immigration officials and in traveling from one end of Java to the other, instructing the subordinate officers in the new method. Particular care was taken by them to link them up with the native trade-unions in order to effectuate an infiltration of Communism in labor circles and educate people in strike tactics. Many of the unexplained 'wild' strikes during the years 1925 and 1926 appear now to have resulted from this revolutionary origin. They were intended to form so many preparatory 'skirmishes' for the big decisive battle which it was hoped would put a final end to Dutch rule in Java."

So it happened, we are then advised, that the authorities were informed about the exact date of the revolutionary effort without having the slightest notion as to the centers of action and the numbers of the forces of the Communists. But this informant goes on to say:

"The full information, now to hand, shows that the Communists varied their methods with great skill in accordance with local conditions. They stirred up the ill-feeling of the population in the plague-striken districts in Central Java, occasioned by the medical prescriptions for improvement of native dwellings; they associated themselves with Mohammedan fanatics in Bantam, with discontented taxpayers elsewhere—always changing their slogans and conforming to local needs. It is this art of transformation by which a wide-spread conformation to the Bolshevik doctrine was suggested, whereas, as has already been mentioned above, the population proved not at all eager to adopt the new ideas. It simply lived temporarily under the suggestion of skilled and indiscriminate ringleaders, who profest to know a remedy for all their daily grievances and were exceedingly talented in giving to modest popular wishes the garb of tremendous mass claims."

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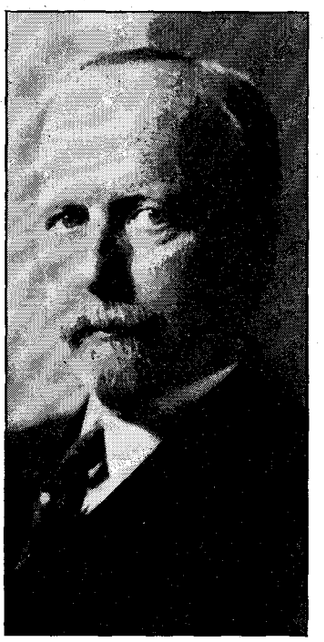
SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

MEDICAL LYING AS A FINE ART

"THE LONGER I PRACTISE MEDICINE," says Dr. Joseph Collins, "the more I am convinced that every physician should cultivate lying as a fine art." Evidently the right of the patient to know the truth and the ultimate benefit to medical science due to this knowledge, emphasized in a recent article quoted in these pages, are not everywhere recognized. Dr. Collins admits, to be sure, that there are "many varieties of lying," some of which are prejudicial to the physician's usefulness; but he believes that many patients do not want to know the truth and would, in fact, be injured by knowing it. These opinions he sets forth in an article entitled "Should Doctors Tell the Truth?" contributed to *Harper's Magazine* (New York). The lies that doctors should not tell and those that, according to his view, they ought to tell, are thus discriminated by Dr. Collins:



DR. JOSEPH COLLINS

There are lies, he says, "which contribute enormously to the success of the physician's mission of mercy and salvation."

"Some lies are most prejudicial to the physician's usefulness. Such are: pretending to recognize the disease and understand its nature when one is really ignorant; asserting that one has effected the cure which nature has accomplished, or claiming that one can effect cure of a disease which is universally held to be beyond the power of nature or medical skill; pronouncing disease incurable which one can not rightfully declare to be beyond cessation or relief.

"There are other lies, however, which contribute enormously to the success of the physician's mission of mercy and salvation. There are a great number of instances in support of this, but none more convincing than that of a man of fifty who was so immobilized by pain and rigidity that he had to forego work. He was persuaded to go to a hospital, where the disease was quickly detected, and he was at once submitted to surgery. When he had recovered from the operation, learning that I was in the country of his adoption, he asked to see me. He had not been able, he said, to get satisfactory information from the surgeon or the physician; all that he could gather from them was that he would have to have supplementary X-ray or radium treatment. What he desired was to get back to his business, which was on the verge of success, and he wanted assurance that he could soon do so.

"He got it. And more than that, he got elaborate explanation of what surgical intervention had accomplished, but not a word of what it had failed to accomplish. A year of activity was vouchsafed him, and during that time he put his business in such shape that its eventual sale provided a modest competency for his family. It was not until the last few weeks that he knew the nature of his malady. Months of apprehension had been spared him by the deception, and he had been the better able to do his work, for he was buoyed by the hope that his health was not beyond recovery. Had he been told the truth, black despair would have been thrown over the world in which he moved, and he would have carried on with corresponding ineffectiveness.

"The physician who detects malignant disease in its early stages is never justified in telling the patient the real nature of the disease. In fact, he does not know himself until he gets the pathologist's report. Should that indicate grave malignancy no possible good can flow from sharing that knowledge with the patient.

"It is frequently to a patient's great advantage to know the truth in part, for it offers him the reason for making a radical change in his mode of life, sometimes a burdensome change. But not once in a hundred instances is a physician justified in telling a patient pointblank that he has epilepsy, or the family that he has dementia præcox, until after he has been under observation a long time, unless these are so obvious that even a layman can make the diagnosis. We do not know the real significance of either disease, or from what they flow—we know that so many of them terminate in dementia that the outlook for all of them is bad. But we also know that many cases so diagnosticated end in complete recovery; and that knowledge justifies us in withholding from a patient the name and nature of his disorder until we are beyond all shadow of doubt.

"No one can stand the whole truth about himself; why should we think he can tolerate it about his health, and even tho he could, who knows the truth? Physicians have opinions based upon their own and others' experience. They should be chary of expressing those opinions to sick persons until they have studied their psychology and are familiar with their personality. Even then it should always be an opinion, not a sentence. Doctors should be detectives and counselors, not juries and judges.

"Tho often it seems a cruelty, the family of the patient to whom the truth is not and should not be told are entitled to the facts or what the physician believes to be the facts. At times they must conspire with him to keep the truth from the patient, who will learn it too soon, no matter what skill they display in deception. On the other hand, it is frequently to the patient's great advantage that the family should not know the depth of the physician's concern, lest their unconcealable apprehension be conveyed to the patient and then transformed into the medium in which disease waxes strong—fear. Now and then the good doctor keeps his own counsel. It does not profit the family of the man whose coronary arteries are under suspicion to be told that he has angina pectoris. If the patient can be induced to live decorously, the physician has discharged his obligation."

On the wider question of whether a widespread belief that physicians—or many of them—habitually misrepresent or conceal the truth to their patients might not induce a general distrust of the medical profession, and so might favor, on a large scale, the very state of anxiety and terror which concealment would prevent in specific instances, Dr. Collins does not touch. But a layman, writing in the editorial columns of the Chicago *Journal of Commerce*, takes exception to Dr. Collins's "defense of the medical profession's age-old practise of babying the laity." He says:

"To regard all sick persons as babies is absurd. There are plenty of men, and plenty of women, who can stand being told that they have cataract or cancer.

"The superiority complex is one of the medical profession's oldest articles of attire. It is worn by physicians, by medical associations, by hospitals.

"A normal patient has the right to demand every fact relative to his physical condition. The secrecy which physicians practise is injurious. It is a hangover from the old days of guesswork. Its purpose is to make patients pliable in the hands of physicians. Its result is to keep the population as a whole in utter ignorance of how to behave when sick. We doubt that disease is really checked by a policy which contemplates that physicians shall grow steadily wiser every day for millions of years while patients remain as dumb as ever."

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HOW COAL SMOKE ROTS CLOTHES

THE HOUSEWIFE who hangs out her wet wash to dry in the open air in a smoky city is "courting disaster," say R. A. Phair and J. G. Lukash, of the research laboratories of H. Kohnstamm & Co., New York. All coal smoke contains oxid of sulfur which with the moisture of the air produces sulfuric acid. The acid eats into the fabric of the wet garments, with disastrous results. The investigators named above state their conclusions in a reprint from *The Starchroom Laundry Journal* (New York), from which we quote as follows:

"Our laboratory was called upon to solve a problem which was baffling laundry owners throughout the northeastern States. Cotton goods that were washed in the usual approved fashion and which should have shown no tendency to weakness, were going to pieces after having been hung out to dry. Other clothes, dried at a different place, showed no such damage. Also, fabrics, put through exactly the same process, but dried at the laundry instead of at the home, gave no trouble.

"It was obvious that the destructive agent was acquired by the cloth during the period of drying, and that this type of destruction was confined to 'wet wash' and clothes washed at home by the housewife. One outstanding characteristic of the trouble is that it occurs only in the winter, principally during January, February, and March.

"There were two classes of destruction noted, the one showing unmistakable presence of sulfuric acid, concentrated mostly along more or less distinct brown lines; the other the weakness but not the sulfuric acid.

"However, in this second class, a considerable amount of hydrocellulose was present. This is a brittle weakened form of cotton, caused by the action of strong acids. The cause of the damage in the second class was probably the same as in the first, the clothes in the latter case having been washed after the cotton had been weakened by the acid, thereby removing the acid from the garment. Such a fabric hung outside to dry while wet will freeze and, due to the strain of the wind and handling, will fall to pieces.

Courtesy of H. Kohnstamm & Co.

RUINED BY COAL SMOKE

"A thorough investigation proved that there was no sulfuric acid anywhere in the laundries reporting the trouble. The customers claimed that they did nothing to the fabric in question, except to hang them on the clothes-line, take them in when dry, and then dampen and iron them. Since neither the laundry owner nor the customer used sulfuric acid, it must have been absorbed by the clothes from the air while drying on the line.

"Where did this acid in the air come from? There seems to be no other possible source other than its production from the burning of coal, coke, and oil, some of which contain a considerable amount of sulfur.

"In 1910, Baskerville wrote in *The Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry* that the atmosphere of New York City had discharged into it sulfuric acid to the extent of 1,300 tons during a period of twenty-four hours, due to the combustion of coal alone. The burning of coal has increased since then, so that at the present time the amount of sulfuric acid discharged is very much greater.

"In our own experiments, we were able to duplicate the destruction of the fabric by burning as little as one-half gram of soft coal in a chamber 4 x 4 x 5 feet, and allowing pieces of wet cloth to remain in this atmosphere for several hours. On exposure to sunlight and then moistening and ironing, the fabric showed decided weakness. The violet rays of the sunlight are instrumental in oxidizing the sulfur dioxid to sulfur trioxid which unites with water, forming sulfuric acid.

"This experiment was then duplicated on a more practical scale. A wet piece of muslin was hung on the line overnight on the roof to dry, the weather being cold, damp, and foggy. The nearest operating chimney was over fifty feet distant. On ironing after moistening, we were able to get the destruction complained of. Sulfuric acid was present, which formed the characteristic brown line when water was dropt on the cloth and allowed to stand a short time before ironing.

"That this damage is caused by the sulfur in the fuel is further borne out by Shaw and Owens in their book, 'The Smoke Problem of Great Cities' (London, 1925). They state: 'Apart from the dirt deposited from the air, there is a definite deterioration due to the action of sulfur-laden smoke. It has the effect of rotting such things as curtains and blinds which are continually exposed.' Also, 'In spite of the small per cent. of sulfur contained in fuel, it contributes the most injurious constituent of smoke. It may be taken as roughly accurate that with one per cent. of sulfur in coal, fifty pounds of sulfuric acid are produced per ton consumed.'

"The sulfuric acid is not necessarily kept out of the atmosphere if the smoke is prevented; but the smoke particles have the power of absorbing the acid, thus concentrating it wherever the smoke may settle. Cotton fabrics are similar to the smoke particles in possessing the property of absorbing and concentrating the acid from the atmosphere.

"How is it possible for the relatively small amount of acid present in the air to do the enormous damage under consideration? This is in reality due to the peculiar effect of drops of water on dry cotton containing the acid. When the drops of water are allowed to spread, it is found that they have concentrated the entire amount of the acid in the wet part along the edge. A piece of fabric immersed in a solution of sulfuric acid of as low a concentration as one part in 500 parts of water, when uniformly dried and treated with drops of water as above, will show after ironing, considerable weakness along brown lines representing the edges of the portion previously wet with the drops of water. It is this concentration that causes the great destruction from such a small amount of acid.

"As mentioned before, this destruction of the fabric takes place only in the winter. There are several reasons that account for that. In the first place, much more fuel is burned in the winter; secondly, the clothes take much longer to dry; and lastly, the weather conditions, such as hoar frosts and fogs, are much more favorable to the destruction of the fabrics in the winter than in the summer.

"Dr. Kimball, referring to the effect of smoke on the weather in a Smoke Investigation bulletin of the Mellon Institute (1913) states: 'These effects depend not alone on the size of cities and rate of discharge of impurities into their atmosphere, but also upon the rate at which the vitiated air is carried away. Regions having high average wind velocities are affected less than cities in regions of light wind.'

"A peculiar feature of this trouble is the large number of shirts damaged as compared to other articles. We feel that this is due to the comparatively large surface exposed to the falling mist, frost, or smoke particles, by the shirt hanging on the line in the usual fashion, sleeves down.

"The destruction on the shirts is mainly confined to the area back of the shoulders and on the breasts, in other words, that portion of the shirt which exposes the most surface to precipitation. This is also the last part of the shirt to dry and therefore absorbs the most acid. The tail of the shirt hangs vertically and is usually the least damaged. Underwear and other garments that are not ironed do not often show any destruction. Rayon is not damaged as much as cotton, on account of the smooth non-absorbent character of the fiber. Silk and wool are not affected since they are not destroyed by dilute acids."

A study of the weather and its effect on the acidity of the goods and the destruction was made by the authors and their findings recorded in a table accompanying their article. Wet pieces of cotton were hung for stated periods on a roof fifty feet from any chimney, outside a third-story window, and in an open space near the ground. The tests were carried out at the New York laboratories. The writers conclude:

"From these experiments it is apparent that under conditions of cold and fog, destruction and acid content of the fabric increases. Under such conditions, the woman of the home is courting disaster by hanging out the clothes. It would be far better to dry the clothes, especially the shirts, indoors or wait for proper drying weather."

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THE LIFE SPANS OF ANIMALS

FEW WILD CREATURES LIVE out their natural term of life; the chances of survival are too much against them. They are apt to meet with an untimely death from such adverse conditions as weather, scarcity of food, mechanical injuries, or the attacks of enemies, to say nothing of parasitic and other diseases. Hence data as to their longevity are comparatively lacking. Discussing the matter in a late number of the *Illustrierte Zeitung* (Leipzig) Carl W. Neumann remarks:

"The reasons why many species reach a comparatively high age, while others fail to do so, can be explained neither by size, by rate of growth, by sluggishness or activity of habit, by a limited progeny or by an excessive fertility.

"But according to accredited data the following figures may be regarded as reliable: The elephant, 150-200 years; the falcon, 162; vulture, 118; golden eagle, 104; swan, 102; goose, eider duck, raven, parrot, tortoise (especially the giant tortoise) 200-300.

"The carp and pike may reach 150 years; the horse, ass, dromedary and bear 40-50. Among birds, the crane has a life expectation of 40-50 years; the heron, 60; the owl 68; the dove, ostrich and woodpecker 60-70.

"The probable life of the hippopotamus is 40 years; the rhinoceros, 40-50; the gull, 44; the cuckoo, crocodile and toad each 40; the sheep 10-15; goat 12-15; stag 30; roebuck 15; reindeer 16; elk 20; wild pig 20-30; dog and wolf 10-15; fox 10; lion 20-25; tiger 20; cat, 9-10; beaver 20-25; squirrel 10-12; hare 7-8; guinea pig 5-7; rat 3; mouse 3-4; domestic fowls 15-20; magpie 25; blackbird 18; canary up to 24; salamander 10-12; tree-frog 10; fresh water-eel 10-12."

Turning to humbler forms of life, Mr. Neumann finds that certain ones live astonishingly long. These include the fresh-water pearl-mussel at 60-70, and fresh-water crabs and leeches, over twenty. The humble angleworm, if not employed for bait, may linger with us over ten years. He goes on:

"Insects and spiders have short lives as a rule, but some kinds of ants have lived in captivity for 10-15 years."

Queen bees, tho engaged in such a constant production of eggs as to create entire communities of descendants, live from four to five years, whereas the busy little workers end their admirable activities in about six weeks.

EUROPEAN SILVER IN INDIAN MOUNDS—Silver crosses, buckles and other gifts from the early French to the Indians, exhumed from mounds near Joliet, Illinois, write an important chapter into the story of the mound-builders, according to Dr. A. V. Kidder, an American anthropologist. Says Science Service's *Daily Science News Bulletin* (Washington):

"'We have known for a long time that the mound-builders were real Indians,' said Dr. Kidder. 'The old notion that they were a mysterious separate race has had to go into the limbo of discarded myth, along with the even more fantastic ideas that the Norsemen or the lost tribes of Israel built these earthworks. The puzzling thing has been that the Indians found here by the white man did not build mounds, and disclaimed any knowledge of the people who built them. But the discovery of these silver objects, along with a few china beads and some fragments of European cloth, clearly proves that Indians of the relatively recent past were mound-builders. The hostile relations between the early American settlers and the Indians, together with the disturbances and migrations of the tribes caused by the coming of the white man, may have been factors in our failure to get any information on the subject directly from living Indians.' This tying-in of recent Indian culture with mound-building has been due largely to the work of George Langford, a Joliet factory head. With the assistance of one or two volunteers from among his own men, Mr. Langford has been working the mound site in his spare time for a number of years. Many of the silver objects were uncovered by two other Joliet citizens, who explored one of the mounds on their own account several years ago."

IRRADIATED MILK

THE NEWLY DISCOVERED POWER of ultraviolet rays to make various types of food "anti-rachitic"—that is, to give them power to cure or prevent the deficiency disease known as "rickets"—is so astounding says *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago) that the scientific world has scarcely recovered from the surprize and elation that followed the first announcements. It goes on:

"The possibility of making a few milligrams of an isolated organic substance acquire, through exposure to suitable brief irradiation, an anti-rachitic potency equivalent to that of an entire quart of good cod-liver oil fires the imagination and inspires an increased respect for the importance of 'little things' in nutrition. Ultraviolet rays are, however, not to be regarded merely as a sort of plaything in the hands of untutored persons; nor should they become a tool for quacks. In a warning against wholesale or hasty irradiation of foods it was pointed out that undue exposure to ultraviolet rays may actually produce deterioration in foods, so that great caution and expertness must be used in securing the desired beneficial results. Such warnings should not be allowed, however, to obscure or minimize the successful endeavors.

"In 1925, a group of investigators at the University of Wisconsin demonstrated that, by exposure to the radiations of a quartz mercury vapor lamp, the anti-rachitic properties of cow's milk were increased eight or more times. Under the same conditions a sample of goat's milk increased in activity about twenty-four times. This increase in activity can also be induced rather promptly, tho to a lesser degree, by direct irradiation of the animal. Supplee and Dow have recently demonstrated a comparable effect on dried milk, to which irradiation imparts measurably greater anti-rachitic and calcifying properties; and this is true not only for winter-produced milk, which is usually comparatively poor in anti-rachitic potency, but also for milk produced under the better natural conditions that prevail in summer. Apparently the utilizable increment of anti-rachitic potency imparted to winter-produced milk by irradiation is greater than the utilizable increment imparted to the summer product. The results of Supplee and Dow appear thus to confirm the existence of a significant interdependence between anti-rachitic properties and the degree of ultraviolet radiation to which the product itself, or the body of the cow, has been exposed."

HUMAN FRAILTY LIMITS AIR-SPEED—To recapture for America the world's airplane speed record, a thousand horse-powered machine is being built at Garden City, New York, for the Navy pilot, Lieut. Al Williams. The world's record is 278.48 miles an hour, held by Warrant officer Bonnett of France. Enthusiasts are discussing speed possibilities. Says Science Service's *Daily Science News Bulletin* (Washington):

"Can a man build a flying-machine that has more endurance than his own body? Can a creation of man's brain outride its creator? Major Louis H. Bauer, Medical Corps, United States Army, expert on aviation medicine, thinks the mechanically possible may be the physically impossible. A speed may yet be attained which will not allow a turn to be made. Even if the plane can stand it, pressure on the stem of the brain caused by a sharp curve may cause death. He thinks it is doubtful if man will be able to withstand a speed of much over 300 miles an hour on sharp turns. A flyer may be able to withstand straight-ahead spurts at much higher speed. The question is yet to be answered. Lieut. James H. Doolittle of the Army probably acquired a speed of 350 miles or more when he recently accomplished the amazing feat, an outside loop. He learned more about the physical effects of terrific centrifugal force than even crack pilots care to learn. He is said to have described how his eye-balls were so extended that they touched the goggles. Altho it has not yet been tested in the airplane, Lieutenant Williams's new engine has already developed 1,000-horse-power. It is a Packard 1,200-horse-power motor and has twenty-four cylinders built in the X-type. What Lieutenant Williams is going to do with it is a different, if not a greater, feat than straight distance flying over oceans and deserts. Any good flyer, according to one of them, can fly a good plane anywhere. If he starts to race, he must learn all over again. The ordinary flyer pulls the stick and climbs a nice slope. If a racer just thinks of pulling the stick he is liable to shoot up at a tremendous speed."

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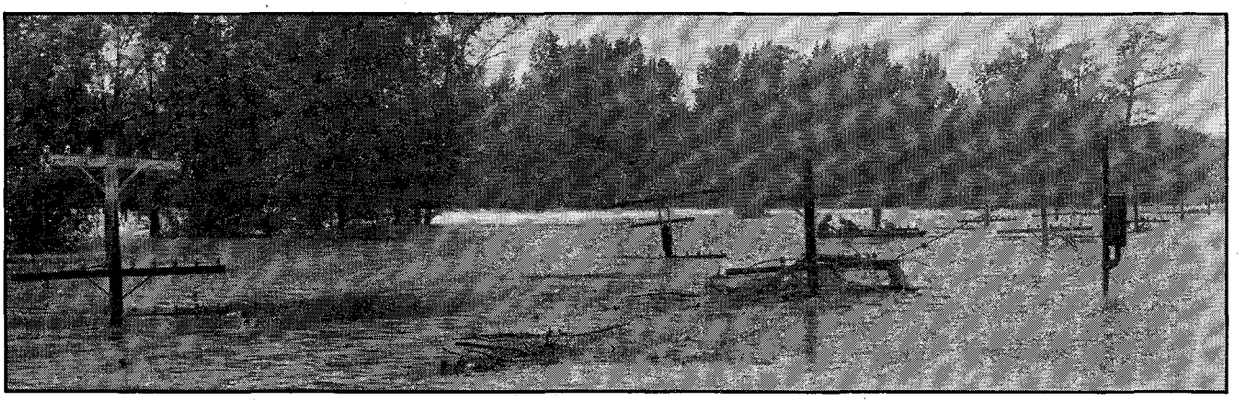

Photograph by American Telephone and Telegraph Company

MAINTAINING SERVICE UNDER DIFFICULTIES ON THE LITTLE ROCK-TEXARKANA LINE

THE TELEPHONE IN THE MISSISSIPPI FLOOD

THE DRAMATIC STORY of the telephone's part in the long struggle between human resourcefulness and endurance and the resistless power of the Mississippi at full flood is told in *The Bell Telephone Quarterly* (New York), by R. T. Barrett, of the company's information bureau. Cooperation and coordination, says Mr. Barrett, are the key-notes of such a campaign as that which the people of the Mississippi Valley waged for months. These, he declares, were made possible by facilities for prompt, dependable, and personal communication. And, altho other forms of communication played vitally important parts, he believes that the instrumentality that was most valuable was the telephone. Of the communication aspects of the flood campaign, Mr. Barrett quotes Secretary Hoover as saying:

"'By establishment of a net of communications by telegraph, telephone, and radio with all segments of our organization and over all parts of the danger area, we have been able instantly a great break came in the levees to throw out advance warning to the people below. We have been able to coordinate the systems of motor-trucks and automobiles and railway-cars to transport many of the people, their animals and their belongings to places of safety in advance of the water.

"'We have been able to provide fleets of river steamers and barges with thousands of motor-boats to comb the flooded territory. We have had an airplane service inspecting the flooded territory twice daily to report any evidence of life or distress. With our communication system we have been able instantly to transmit news of these cases of distress and to secure the prompt dispatch of boats in relief.'

"Without minimizing the importance of other forms of communication, it may be well to point out that the telephone played a unique part partly because it is the only form of personal communication available to all without the intervention of a trained operator, and partly because of the wide-spread nature of its service. There has been hardly a hamlet throughout the entire flooded area with which it has not been possible to maintain direct, two-way, personal communication over the network of telephone wires that crosses and recrosses this vast territory comprising the Mississippi Basin.

"The greater part of the responsibility of forecasting the movements of floodcrests throughout the lower part of the valley rested upon Dr. I. M. Cline, meteorologist in charge of the U. S. Weather Bureau, New Orleans. Practically every bulletin he issued during the flood was based to a very considerable degree upon information transmitted to the State headquarters of the Telephone Company, at New Orleans, and thence communicated to the Weather Bureau officials.

"'If the telephone system had never done anything else in all of its fifty years,' says Dr. Cline, 'it would have earned all the credit it could possibly receive for the assistance it has rendered in this single phase of flood work during the present year.'

"Apart from the extra burden which the emergency imposed, simply maintaining the lines and keeping the switchboards in operation under flood conditions was a task calling for extraordinary resourcefulness, fidelity to duty and, in scores of cases, heroism of the highest order. Loyalty to the public interest was at all times the rule, not the exception. The first thought of the telephone men and women was not of themselves, their families or their property, but of getting the messages through.

"The backwater draining south from the New Madrid break, for example, flooded the lowlands to the south of the crevasse to such a depth that linemen worked nude and dived from a railroad embankment, swimming some forty feet to each pole in order to reach the submerged crossarms and untie the lines.

"Throughout the whole flooded area linemen worked in motor-boats, rowboats, and canoes, repairing lines broken by floating débris, or raising the wires to extension fixtures placed above the high-water level over which service had been restored by spiking two-by-four timbers to the tops of the poles and mounting fixtures for the necessary wires upon these improvised extensions.

"Secretary Hoover has stated that, from the moment the flood-relief organization began to function to the completion of its evacuation work in lower Louisiana, 400,000 people have been moved from their threatened homes to places of safety—with the loss of but a half a dozen lives. Here is a record of a tremendously difficult task well done. It couldn't have been done without the telephone."

IMPURE BLOOD AGES US—Old age is due mainly, if not entirely, to the gradual deterioration of the liquid part of the blood, the so-called "plasma." This was asserted by Dr. Leonard Williams, physician to a large British insurance company, in the Cavendish Lecture delivered recently before the Medico-Chirurgical Society in London, we are told in Dr. E. E. Free's *Week's Science* (New York). We read:

"The red corpuscles of the blood, to which that fluid's color is due, float in this watery, yellowish plasma. It is the plasma which carries the various food materials, dissolved in water, to the organs of the body. Into the plasma, also, the ductless glands discharge the chemicals which they manufacture, and which are now known to be so important to life and health. Most of the food materials, on first entering the body, must go to the liver, Dr. Williams indicated, where these foods are purified before being admitted to the blood itself. However, a small part of the food substances absorbed in the digestive tract may go directly into the blood plasma. This sometimes does harm, but Dr. Williams believes that the greatest damages to the purity of the blood plasma happen because of overeating or the eating of poorly cooked and improper foods. Among the duties of this watery plasma is that of removing wastes, as well as of supplying food. If the plasma is too heavily charged with substances from the food or elsewhere, which are useless or worse, the necessary waste-removing duty of the plasma may be hampered. One of the most frequent results of this, Dr. Williams believes, is what we call premature old age. No remedy will prevent old age altogether, but light eating, occasional short fasts and attention to the quality of the food will help to delay it, he believes, as well as assisting the body to maintain its physical and mental powers to the very end of life."

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HOW DOES YOUR GARDEN GROW?

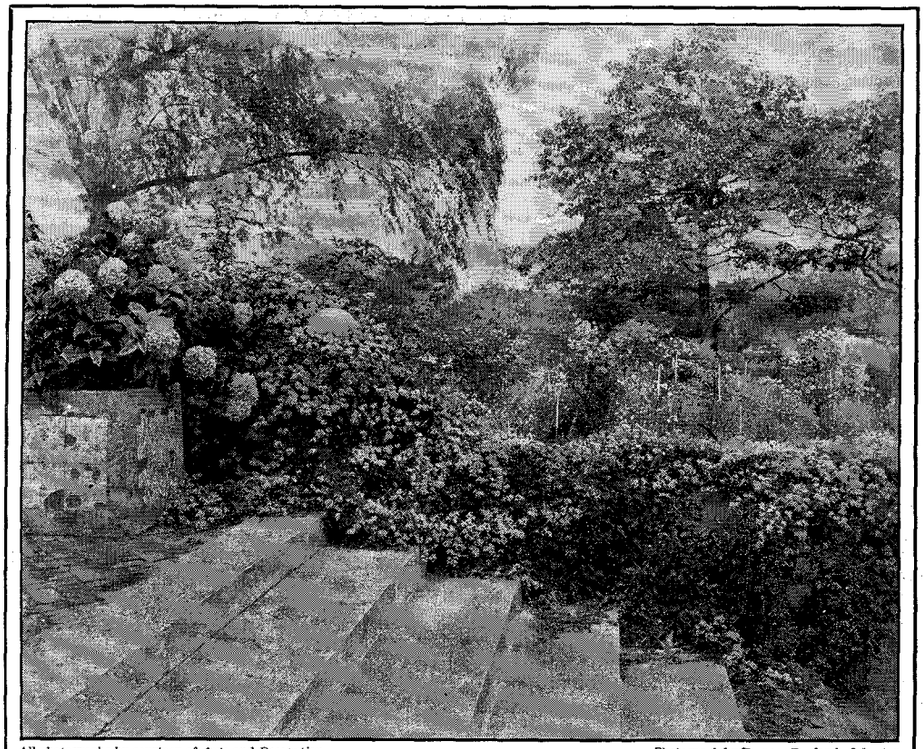
WHEN "ELIZABETH" wrote, "I love my garden," and went on to tell why, and how it came into being, how many, do you suppose, first considered gardens and began to think of them as desirable and human things? Garden books have multiplied since that one, whose authorship was so long concealed, went on delighting people under the title "Elizabeth and her German Garden." Now we know that Elizabeth was an Englishwoman and gardens are, and always have been, the breath of life in England, even in towns and cities. New York is trying to emerge from its stone and asphalt, and show a little green, even if no more than in a window-box. Cities not so circumscribed or so valuable for building plots have more to boast of. Taking stock of the modern growth in garden culture, Mildred Adams, writing in the New York *Times*, says that the trend is "all in the direction of form, composition, design." "This does not mean that there are no more haphazard gardens, where hollyhocks and pinks and sunflowers and pansies and salvia elbow one another in bewildering confusion. But the tendency is all against a happy-go-lucky sticking of plants here and there, and all in favor of garden planning." About formal and informal gardens, there seems to be a rule of the road:

"If one wants a formal garden there must be no tangle of heedless color, but a carefully planned scheme, well balanced and correctly proportioned, and laid out with due geometric regard for symmetry. Flowers take their places as privates in the ranks, contributing color and form to the whole instead of flaunting their brilliance for its own lovely sake.

"On the other hand, the informal garden must grow its natural way without interruption from the stars and circles of the nineteen hundreds. Geometry works behind the scenes to true up proportions or to correct curves, but it must never lay out theorems in cannas and coleas. And if a rock garden is the heart's desire, it must forego the exotic beauty of tea-roses and Madonna lilies for the rugged charms of the tiny flowers which grow native in rocky crevices.

"This hunger for design, for a plan that shall have both personality and character, is newer in small gardens than in the large ones whose owners have long been able to employ landscape architects and professional gardeners. On the estates it began years ago with a stilted and hesitant planting of tree masses along the uneven edge of greensward. Now it shows itself in a sense of the purpose and the fitness of gardens.

"More and more are they broken up into smaller units, for once a garden grows past the friendly size it becomes 'grounds,' which may be admired but are seldom loved. So kitchen gardens to supply the house with herbs and vegetables, and cutting gardens to give it flowers, are hidden behind rose-draped walls or fragrant hedges. Formal gardens spread their grave loveliness for the visitors' feet, and sheltered pools and wooded corners invite his leisure."



All photographs by courtesy of *Arts and Decoration* Photograph by Frances Benjamin Johnston

GARDEN OF MR. AND MRS. ALBERT HERTER

Sicilian pinkish terra-cotta steps lead from the house to the yellow flower garden. In a Persian tile flower-box are huge pale blue hydrangeas.

Great estates in Long Island, Westchester, and New Jersey have their gardens, and have imported gardeners from England and the Continent, but within the last four years, so we are told, "the owners of smaller gardens have established their own center of information and enthusiasm in the Federation of Garden Clubs, now reaching a membership of 10,000." Further:

"Its deepest interests are bound up in doorstep gardens, and small plots of the type that are famous around the cottages of England and France—intimate, friendly areas, planned to fit the house and ground. The pocket-handkerchief lawn is its delight, the yard of the man who grieves that 'my place is so small nothing can be done with it.' Together with other garden groups, the Federation joined in a competition to plan for just such a problem, and the garden scheme which won the prize was laid out and planted at the Botanical Gardens, where all who sorrow over too-small space may see it and be inspired.

"In the old days the women who loved flowers (and it is only recently that men have joined the ranks of amateur gardeners for anything less serious than a radish or a tomato) grew masses of pinks, or moss roses, or heavy-headed 'pineys.' But that a garden should have at work in it 'the imagination of the painter; the ability of the sculptor to mold the picture with earth, rock, water, trees, and flowers; the engineer's skill in building and enduring foundation of grades, walls, walks, and steps; and the horticulturist's knowledge for the proper selection of the plant materials to complete the vision of the designers' would have seemed the wildest extravagance.

"Now, however, garden lovers accept all that as a matter of

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course, and get as much of it as their time or their pocketbooks will permit. They go to lectures, delve into garden books, subscribe for garden magazines. They throng the flower shows, they spend small fortunes on top soil and humus, they even come to understand a Frenchman's veneration for a sizable manure pile.

"Their seed catalogs come several times a year, and are garbed in expensive paper and decorated with color prints. And where they used to increase the variety of garden bloom by exchanging plants and seeds with a neighbor, they now send to a growing list of nurserymen for the latest thing in rock-garden seeds, or the newest shrub that the Arnold Arboretum has domesticated from Northern China.

"The formal garden of our grandparents has almost vanished from the landscape. Geometric beds, tortured hedges, iron deer and leaden Dianas have gone the way of hair-cloth sofas and waxen fruit. Gardeners, professional and amateur, have emerged from a timid and formal bowing acquaintance with flowers to a whole-hearted friendship. Instead of setting them in stiff beds and insisting on the most rigorously correct behavior, they welcome them into an atmosphere as nearly natural as is possible.

"Even gardens which conform to well-known European types have softened their outlines and blurred their sharp edges, and while they are too conventional to go in shirt-sleeves, they do wear soft collars and lounge suits and leave their spats at home. The Marshall Field estate at Lloyd's Neck has a charming Italian garden which stretches quietly away from the side of the house toward a lovely hillside vista. Wide beds border it on either side, set with shrubs and flowers all carefully chosen for height and shape and color harmony. Spires of blue delphinium tower above fat clumps of royal iris. Archusa spreads its cobalt-tipped branches, and sturdy gaillardias spangle the blue beds with their red-gold blossoms. The garden is formal in proportion and planning, but its whole effect is one of pleasant graciousness.

"Naturalness is the modern note, but it has behind it both sophistication and taste, and back of its seeming carelessness hide talent and knowledge and hard work. The charm, and the danger of this cult of naturalness is nowhere more evident than in the newest rage of the gardening fraternity. Creeping like vines along the ground, through secret passages and over backyard fences, the news has spread that rock gardens are the latest word."

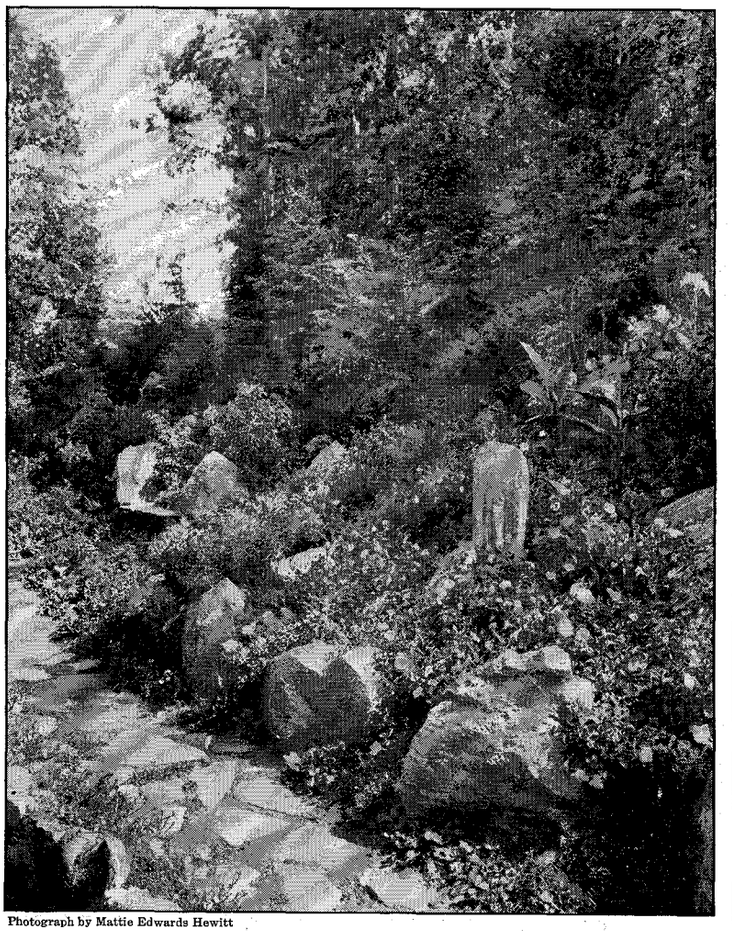
M. Henri Correvon of Switzerland, the man who knows more about rock and mountain plants than any one else in the world, came to the United States a year ago, expecting to meet a small group of enthusiasts. But he got a sort of shock:

"He was received by audiences that crowded every lecture, and was besieged by more requests for engagements than he had strength or time to accept. People hung on his words, scribbling the Latin names of Alpine flowers on old envelops or ivory memorandum pads, struggling over the polysyllabic details of calcareous and siliceous soil.

"At the 1927 Flower Show, in the Grand Central Palace, the rock gardens were easily the most popular exhibits, and a rock garden competition brought out some delightful designs. Professional nurserymen have hurried into the mysteries of their cultivation, and some of them are already supplying the tiny seeds of the mosaic plants.

"At its best, the rock garden is a miniature hill section, scanty of soil and prodigal of rocks, set with the sturdy plants that grow most gorgeously when faced with such hard conditions. Its courage and its gallantry, the brilliance of its flower patches, the ardor with which they set themselves to soaking up sunshine and attracting the bees—all these things make tugging appeal to human hearts which have frequent need of just such hard-working bravery.

"But pitfalls lie before the feet of the would-be rock gardener who is overenthusiastic and underjudicious. If he has a bit of rocky hillside or a stone wall, he is fairly safe, but if he enjoys the flat richness of deep black loam, and still would have a rock garden, he is in danger. There is no sadder sight than a discouraged pile of alien stones set in the midst of a level garden and draped with luxuriant foliage which never saw a rock before."



Photograph by Mattie Edwards Hewitt

A ROCK GARDEN

Using rare evergreens, things that cluster about rocks. Nurserymen are beginning to specialize in seeds for this sort of garden.

REMEMBERING VALENTINO

THE FAME OF MOVIE FIGURES is short-lived—not so Rudolph Valentino. This is perhaps more the case in Europe than in America, where his death seemed to exhaust the emotions people had to spare over one single individual, even if he were a movie king. A "Valentino Memorial Service" was recently held at the Shepherd's Bush Pavilion in London, and the week following the dead star's most popular film, "Monsieur Beaucaire" was revived. *The Daily Express* (London) gives an insight into the singular hold the personality of the popular actor still has over his admirers:

"This 'service' and presentation are by arrangement with the Valentino Memorial Guild, the headquarters of which are in London, and the Valentino International Memorial Fund, which has an English organizer in Miss M. C. Elliott, a Cheltenham woman, and representatives throughout the world.

"The guild exists to perpetuate Valentino's memory through reissues of his films, and by engaging in charitable work known to have interested him.

"The fund exists to perpetuate his memory in some more tangible form, such as a hospital for children.

"There has been nothing in the history of either stage or screen to equal the passionate sincerity of devotion evoked by Valentino among his countless women admirers.

"Some of them have erected a shrine to him in their boudoirs. Others grow flowers beneath his framed photograph.

"One woman has one of his old shirts, which she keeps in a gold embroidered casket. His women admirers—married, single, young, middle-aged, and elderly—are united in the common purpose of defending Valentino's name against the aspersions of the cynic.

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"They admire him because, in the technique which he developed as a screen-lover, he knew not only how to make love, but how to worship.

"Valentino was a worshiper of women, and women in turn worshiped Valentino.

"One woman wrote in an English newspaper recently—

"'I feel sure that had Rudolph Valentino not been so sensitive about those critics who called him effeminate, he would have been alive to-day. The price that he paid for film-fame was death.'

"These women have songs in which Valentino is figured as looking down from heaven and asking that his critics may be forgiven, 'for they knew not what they did.' There is no end to the sentimental extravagances which they lavish on his memory, and the slogan which they have deliberately chosen and circulate among themselves is 'Toujours Fidèle' (Always Faithful).

"Women from all over the country traveled to London during the week-end to attend this evening's 'service,' at which it is certain that there will be scenes of the most emotional description.

"The performance will be preceded by a stage prolog called 'The Temple of Remembrance,' the setting of which has been designed by a London artist who was a friend of Valentino.

"Silver Sideli, another of his friends, is coming from Italy to sing one of Valentino's favorite songs, Massenet's 'Elegie.'

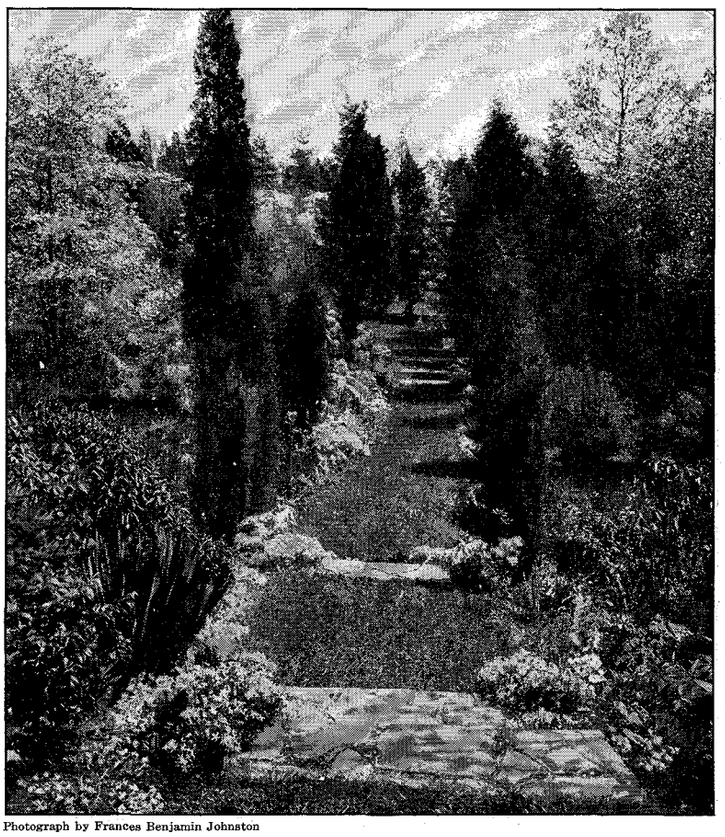
"A bronze memorial plaque, designed from a sitting given by Valentino to Miss Hylda D. Smythe, will be unveiled at nine o'clock, and an appropriate address will be delivered on behalf of the organizers.

"Extracts from Valentino's poems will be reprinted in the program, and a film of his home life in America will probably be shown.

"One of the women who have booked seats is coming from the far north of Scotland.

"Another calls every day to place red roses beneath the photograph of Valentino, which, during the past few days, has been hanging in the vestibule.

"Alberto Guglielmi, only brother of Valentino, is now (not unnaturally) considering a screen career. He is actually in Hollywood, winding up his brother's estate."



Photograph by Frances Benjamin Johnston

GARDEN OF MRS. ROBERT BACON, WESTBURY

The photograph shows a planting of pink dogwood, azaleas, lilacs, crab-apple trees. The path leads to a ravine rock garden along a greenway.

PRAY FOR BEN JONSON?

LITERARY ENGLAND FELL into a terrible pucker over an American joke that was perpetrated quite privately by Mr. Christopher Morley. It is called a joke, or a would-be joke, now that the falsity of it is uncovered; and perhaps Mr. Morley will find it convenient to let it go at that. The London *Times* seems to have suffered perturbation at first, and prints a correspondent's remarks, starting off with: "So many popular illusions have been dispelled by the practical American that one more or less hardly counts." The latest, he points out, "comes from an unexpected source—and is perhaps the unkindest of all—an American citizen of British parents and a scholar of Oxford." Mr. Morley's shocker was contained in a privately printed tract of eight pages, of which only one hundred copies were issued. As we did not receive one, we depend on the account given in *The Times:*

"It is entitled 'My One Contribution to Seventeenth Century Scholarship,' and deals with one of our most cherished literary passages—'O Rare Ben Jonson,' familiar to a much wider circle than those who have read it on the stone in the floor of Westminster Abbey. Aubrey, in his 'Lives,' tells us of Ben Jonson:—

"He lies buryed in the north aisle in the path of square stone (the rest is lozenge), opposite to the scrutcheon of Robertus de Ros, with this inscription only on him, in a pavement square, of blew marble, about fourteen inches square,

O Rare Benn Iohnson

which was donne at the chardge of Jack Young (afterwards knighted) who, walking there when the grave was covering, gave the fellow eighteen pence to cutt it.

"Mr. Morley points out that this is not the original stone, which was moved to the wall near by when it began to show signs of wear. He goes on to say: 'The O and the Rare are so spaced that it is hard to know whether they were meant as one word or two. Was Jack Young (who had the inscription cut) a punster? Did he intend a play upon words? Or did the stonecutter misunderstand?' Mr. Morley suggests that the well-loved epitaph may have been intended as

Orare Ben Iohnson

i.e., Pray for Ben Jonson—'a use of the infinitive possible in taphology.' If, as he further points out, the stonemason misspelled Jonson's name, he may also have misunderstood the Latin word—'his accident, if accident it was, has made us all richer these three centuries.' Apparently the adjective 'rare' was only applied to Ben Jonson once in the seventeenth century—in Herrick's 'Hesperides,' 1648—and, therefore, it has little or nothing to support its use here either literary or traditional. Nor will its use in the 'well-loved epitaph' bear much analysis. Apparently the matter has not been discust by scholars before; and Mr. Morley's 'one contribution to seventeenth-century scholarship' seems to have at least the merit of plausibility."

Uncertainty lasted for a week, then a long array of evidence comes from Mr. M. H. Spielmann making naught of the new theory. Some papers, like *The Daily News*, appear to half regret the easy victory:

"Mr. Morley's joke was a good one, and a salutary one. Some people would be more than half-convinced if you were to explain away St. Paul's Cathedral or the Home Secretary. But it was a little disturbing that one of the most perfect epitaphs of all time was in danger, even for a week. Ben Jonson, happily, is still rare, in stone and in fact."

But to Mr. Spielmann's letter:

"Sir—Mr. Christopher Morley asks the question of his readers: 'Was Jack Young (who had the inscription cut) a punster?' ('Jack Young,' of course, was Sir John Young, of

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Great Milton, Oxfordshire.) On sounder grounds, I think, one may ask: 'Is Mr. Christopher Morley an American humorist?' The title to his privately printed tract to which your correspondent draws attention—'My One Contribution to Seventeenth-Century Scholarship'—appears to be conceived in a facetious strain, and makes direct appeal to our sense of gratitude that he was satisfied with that.

"His calm advancement of an inapposite Latin word only tolerable, or, as he suggests, 'possible in taphology' (*i.e.*, the language of the taphouse), his misguided statement that the stone-cutter 'misspelt' Jonson's name as he did the Latin word, and the still more amazing assumption that the educated authorities of Westminster Abbey lightly accepted a gravestone carved with two bad blunders and allowed it to remain there, undetected and uncorrected, throughout two centuries and a half—and actually had the alleged blunders repeated in the second slab—should surely convince every one that Mr. Morley is either amusing himself at our expense, or is playing off his unscholarship on people innocent or ill-informed enough to fall easy victims.

"We are told in the article that Herrick was alone, in the seventeenth century, in applying the adjective 'rare' to Jonson ('After the rare Arch-Poet Johnson dy'd')—which helps to prove that he has read the poet's 'Hesperides.' But if this is so, he surely must have seen that Herrick devoted four sets of verses to his deeply venerated and admired 'poetical father' Jonson, and that in the course of them he mentions Jonson's name five times, and that in every case—that just given here, and in the four others—Herrick spells it 'Johnson.'

"Can our 'contributor to scholarship' be really unaware that there was no standard, no canon, in name-spelling—at least among ordinary mortals—in the early seventeenth century; that is to say, the period on which he has concentrated his studies? Alternative spellings, employed even by men in respect of their own names, are frequent: go back to Wynkin de Worde and you will find over a score of variants in which he presents himself in his imprints.

"Recalling at random examples in the literature of Jonson's day, you will remember that in 1597 Henslowe (admittedly an atrocious speller) speaks of 'Johnson'; that in 1603, the true man of letters, Sir Thomas Overbury, deals with 'Ben Johnson, the Poet,' with whom he was once friends; that in the manuscript of the satirical play, *The Returne from Parnassus* (so spelt before the printed issue in 1606), criticism of a special kind is devoted to 'Beniamin Iohnson.' And there were many others—all, be it noted, in Jonson's lifetime—and yet, so far as is recorded, without drawing a word of protest from the owner of the name.

"The inscription was imitated by one who, whatever he was as a poet, was a man of education—Sir William D'Avenant, who was thirty-one when Ben Jonson died. Here is the record of it in 'The Antiquities of St. Peter's, Westminster' (published in 1711, anonymously, but really by Dr. J. Crull):

> In the Area of the North Cross, Westward, was buried the celebrated Ben Johnson, Poet Laureat, whose Remains are cover'd with a square Stone, and only this short Epitaph, sufficient for his Fame.
>
> O Rare Ben Johnson
>
> In the South Cross, is buried Sir William Davenant. . . . This Gentleman, out of a peculiar Affectation, order'd BEN'S Epitaph (but how justly I leave to the publick Voice) to be put on his Grave-stone.
>
> O Rare Sir William Davenant

"Lastly, in the first half of the eighteenth century, the form was jocosely adopted in the case of one who had striven in the interest of the reveling public to oppose taxation on drink and tobacco. In his honor a portrait of him was painted and engraved; and on the print, in the inscription, he is gratefully apostrophized—'O Rare Ben Bradley.'

"To correct, once for all, the absurd plea of a 'misunderstanding' of the simple form 'O rare' and the conversion of it into incorrect Latin—while passing over the implied suppression of the word *pro* which would obviously be required—it is necessary only to remember that, as a form either exclamatory or adjectival, 'O rare' was in quite common use not only in Jonson's time but as late as the year 1689, when the famous Restoration ballad, 'O Rare Popery,' appointed the tune to which were to be sung other ballads, such as 'The Statesman's Last Will and Testament.' Even a century after that, when John Salter, formerly Sir Hans Sloane's servant, set up his Museum of Curiosities at Chelsea (which was sold in 1798), he headed his catalog with the title 'O Rare!'

"We need but to think of the farces and comedies of Jonson's time to recall the names of many in which the expression 'O rare' is found in the dialog—in 'Nobody and Somebody' (c. 1592); in Dekker's 'Shoemaker's Holiday' (1599) and 'Old Fortunatus' (1600); in 'The Puritan Widow' (1607); in 'The Merry Devil of Edmonton' (1608); in 'Ram Alley' (1611); and so forth. And had not Ben Jonson himself, in 'Every Man Out of his Humour' (1599), made Sagliardo cry, 'O admirable rare!'

"To conclude: there is good ground for supposing that Mr. Morley has been smiling at us all the time, and that probably by now he has broken into laughter at the result of his incursion into seventeenth-century scholarship, whereby two of your readers have been successfully netted.

Your obedient servant,
M. H. SPIELMANN.

The Athenæum, July 8."

Photograph by Frances Benjamin Johnston

A GARDEN IN GLEN COVE

Owned by Harold T. Pratt, showing a sculpture, "Spirit of the Wood," by Edward McCartan. Mrs. Pratt is a patron of the Arts, a leader in horticulture and also secretary of the Garden Club.

THE COVER—Readers of the poetry page, if they care for an illustration to Mr. Kemp's poem, may turn to the cover and find that a happy chance has served their wishes. Mr. George Stengel's fishing fleet is just the group that has outridden the storm. Mr. Stengel lives in Yonkers and is a member of the Allied Artists of America, Salmagundi Club, the Guild of American Painters, the Yonkers Art Association, and the Silvermine Guild of Artists.

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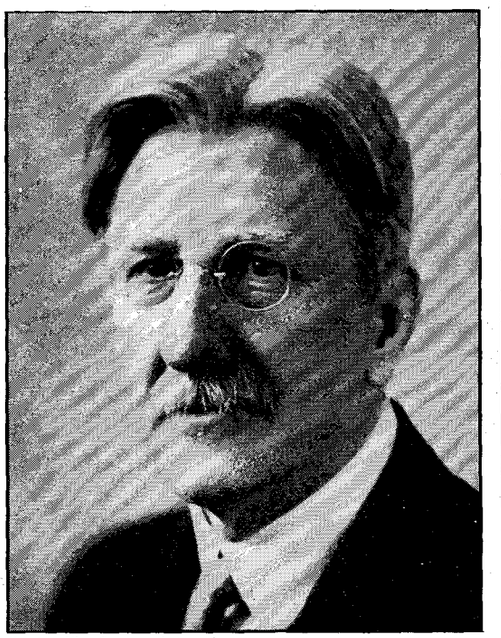
RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

THE OLD TESTAMENT IN MODERN DRESS

CURRENT PRESS COMMENT gives a somewhat cold reception to the modern translation of the Old Testament under the editorship of Dr. J. M. Powis Smith, of the University of Chicago. The King James version, it appears, is still too deeply fixt in public affection to be easily replaced by a version done up in modern dress. Dr. Smith says, on the other hand, that the translation was done because the King James version of the Bible is not clear to the average reader of to-day. "Hebrew verbosity" and the use of expressions now obsolete, says Dr. Smith, as he is quoted in the Chicago *Tribune*, contribute to the difficulty of understanding the older version. The new version of the Old Testament, we read, is to be published in the autumn. In the meantime, extracts have appeared in the press, and from them we see that there is a great difference between the new rendition and that which has generally been looked upon as one of the great masterpieces of English literature. For instance, the classic example of concise writing held up before young literary aspirants, the description of the creation of the world in ten words, is extended to forty-nine words in a compound sentence, which, however, covers the first four verses as given in the King James version. The older version gives it: "In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth." The new translation is, as we take it from the Chicago *Tribune:* "When God began to create the heavens and the earth, the earth being a desolate mass, with darkness covering the abyss and the spirit of God hovering over the waters, then God said: 'Let there be light'; and God saw that the light was good." The serpent's temptation of Eve in the third chapter of Genesis is set forth in up-to-date conversational style, and Adam's alibi when he and Eve were called to account for their misdeeds is made to read: "The woman whom you set at my side, it was she who gave me the fruit from the tree; so I ate it." Such decided differences are said to be found from the beginning of Genesis to the end of Revelation.



Keystone View Company photograph

ANOTHER TRANSLATOR OF THE BIBLE

Dr. J. M. Powis Smith, of the University of Chicago, editor of a new translation of the Old Testament, which was made, he says, because the "Hebrew verbosity" of the King James version is difficult to understand.

Another instance of the variation between this modern version and the old is found in the rendition of the story of Jacob and his wife. The King James version has the passage:

"When Leah saw that she had left bearing, she took Zilpah, her maid, and gave her Jacob to wife.
"And Zilpah, Leah's maid, bare Jacob a son.
"And Leah said, A troop cometh; and she called his name Gad."

The new translation has the story:

"When Leah discovered she had stopt bearing children, she took her maid, Zilpah, and gave her to Jacob in marriage. Zilpah, Leah's maid, bore Jacob a son, whereupon Leah said: 'How lucky.'
"So she called his name Gad (Luck)."

Of the Song of Solomon, the latest translators have made a dialectic poem, with maiden and lover speaking in turn. The old version at the start of the second chapter runs:

"I am the rose of Sharon and the lily of the valleys.
"As the lily among thorns, so is my love among the daughters.
"As the apple-tree among the trees of the wood, so is my beloved among the sons. I sat down under his shadow with great delight, and his fruit was sweet to my taste.
"He brought me to the banqueting house and his banner over me was love."

The new version gives it:

"THE MAIDEN—I am a saffron of the plain, a hyacinth of the valleys.
"THE YOUTH—Like a hyacinth among thistles, so is my beloved one among the maidens.
"THE MAIDEN to the chorus—Like an apple-tree among the trees of the forest.
So is my beloved among the youths.
In his shadow I long to sit,
and his fruit is sweet to my taste.
Bring me to the house of wine,
and look upon me with love."

The new version of the Old Testament follows the first American translation of the New Testament completed four years ago by Prof. Edgar J. Goodspeed of the University of Chicago. The men who did the latest work are Prof. Theophile J. Meek, University of Toronto; Alex R. Gordon, United Theological College and McGill University; Leroy Waterman, University of Michigan, and Dr. Smith, editor of the work. To repeat, the new translation is not warmly welcomed, at least so far as the larger part of present press comment goes. The Boston *Post*, for instance, thinks that "the simple yet stately dignity of the old version is in striking contrast to the involved and, indeed, rather illogical rendition from Chicago." There may be a place for the new translation, concedes the Kansas City *Star*, but it "trusts the use of the new version will be restricted to the few who insist on scrupulous accuracy." The King James version, insists *The Star*, ought to remain the Bible for general reading, and the Missouri paper goes on:

"Anybody who can read English at all can read the King James version, and anybody who is to learn to read English—as must each new generation—ought not to be offered the choice of learning any but the best English. The best writing that has been done in English—that of Newman's 'Apologia' and Lincoln's second inaugural, for example—has been grounded on the Bible as we know it. It is read by children at that age when the eye and the ear are most alert to receive impressions of what is beautiful and musical, and if there were no other consideration the book that is the great universal primer and text in the education of the race in its mother tongue ought not to find general circulation in maimed and mutilated form.

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"This new translation may be a feat of scholarship. From the samples printed it can not be regarded as a successful translation into English. The Bible not only is a classic of literature, but a repository of all that is sacred in the Christian religion. Those who learned its great language and great truths in childhood will not willingly see them decked out in the literary frippery of the moderns to serve no purpose but to show the ingenuity of translators in finding new modes of expression."

"It is now the spirit rather than the letter of the Bible that is desired," in the opinion of the Hartford *Courant*, "and the spirit may be sought to very good advantage either in the King James or the Douay version." The Charleston *Gazette* notices "a glaring contrast" between the old version and the latest, and says that "if the balance of the new version contributes no more to literature than the opening chapter, then religion would do well to worry along a while longer with the fine King James version—a classic among classics." And similarly the Atlanta *Journal*, which comments that present-day scholars may know more about Greek and Hebrew than did those of the seventeenth century, but that if they know half as much English it is not revealed in this translation. "The meaning of language, that is, its meaning to the rank and file," argues *The Journal*, "depends not merely on intellectual content, but as well on the music of its march from sentence to sentence, on its poetry, its drama, its power to lift up the imagination and bring to pass on a printed page the truth, 'As in water face answereth to face, so the heart of man to man.'" Lacking these virtues, then, "a translation of the Bible, no matter how accurate its details nor how satisfying to owlish theologians, fails as a book for humanity; and possessing these in a flood of richness and charm, the King James version remains what a great historian called it long ago, 'the noblest example of the English tongue.'" As a matter of fact, says the Louisville *Times*, "the majesty of the older version is increased, rather than impaired, by the very nature of the language used, as any one will agree who has compared the old and the newer renditions." Of course, there is no objection to the publication of additional translations in accordance with the discoveries of modern research, *The Times* agrees, but it insists: "Nevertheless, the translation is yet to appear serving any other purposes, as far as the majority of Bible readers go, than to emphasize their preference for the versions from which they memorized the 'golden texts' of the old-time Sunday school."

However, the Winston-Salem *Journal*, tho it believes the King James version will never be lost, because the language and style are of too fine a quality, says "there is need of supplementary translations that will render the truth of the Scriptures more obvious to and easier to be understood by the average reader. Moffatt, Goodspeed, Smith and others are doing a good service in rendering available to the reader of Holy Writ the results of the labors of the Biblical scholars." The Pittsburgh *Post*, too, thinks that "a genuine service has been rendered by the scholars who have prepared the new translation. Their work will be useful to Bible students and teachers; it will enable them to interpret with greater fidelity to the original significance obscure passages of doubtful meaning. But for the multitude the King James version will continue to satisfy spiritual and literary needs."

To return to Dr. Smith, the editor of the new translation, he is quoted in the Chicago *News* as saying that the new version was attempted because of the fact that scholars of Hebrew in the past twenty-five years have gained a vastly greater knowledge of this ancient language and its people than was available at the time when the earlier translations were made. A new translation, he says, was known to have the possibility of a far better and more exact interpretation of what the old Hebrew writers of the Old Testament meant to convey. "Our guiding principle has been," he goes on, "that the official Masoretic text must be adhered to as long as it made satisfactory sense. We have not tried to create a new text; but rather to translate the received text wherever translation was possible."

THE CHURCHES' HEAVY LOSSES

PROTESTANT CHURCHES IN AMERICA are losing approximately 500,000 members a year, according to the report of the Continuation Committee to the Interchurch Conference, recently held in Philadelphia. The report, which was prepared by Dr. H. K. Carroll, church statistician and secretary of the committee, is issued in anticipation of a movement in which all the churches affected by the losses are expected to join in an effort to relieve the alarming condition. Tho there have been many charges that the Protestant Church is losing its influence, most commentators express surprize that the loss in membership reaches such a huge figure. "In thirteen communions with a grand total of 15,160,170 members," the report summarizes, "the losses aggregate 268,065. As the total of evangelical membership is upward of 29,000,000, the total yearly loss, if other communions beside the thirteen were included, would approximate about 500,000. The pruning of church membership rolls is not new to the churches which keep them; it has always been done, periodically or occasionally, but never on such a scale as in the past few years." Among the causes for this loss are listed the lowered moral tone, the practise of churches in "pruning" their memberships, the negligence of clergymen in failing to restore members who stray from the flock, and the frequent migrations of families from one community to another. The report recites further:

"Probably all will admit that the World War with its profound political, social, and industrial disturbances, has had a disastrous effect upon the Christian Church, well-nigh overwhelming Christian civilization, with its appeal to brutal instincts, its lowering of moral tone, and its benumbing influence upon the spiritual life of Christianity. To this must be added the deadening character of the materialistic movement of the age, which has brought influence, neglect and disregard of religious obligation to the very altars of the Church.

"While the Church coffers have not seemed to suffer diminution, they have, nevertheless, given forth an unholy sound of the careless dropping of gold and silver, as tho material offerings could make up for the diminishing sense of spiritual gifts."

The report discusses in some detail the loss by denominations, saying:

"Beginning with the Congregational Churches, which body has a separate list of absent members since 1863, the Rev. Frederick L. Fagley, Secretary of the Commission of Evangelism, estimates that the losses from a list reaching 109,000, averages 30,000 yearly.

"The Methodist-Episcopal Church, according to its statistician, the Rev. Dr. Oliver S. Baketel, editor of The Methodist Year Book, shows that from 1913 to 1926, the total of non-resident inactive members reached 406,000 in round figures.

"The Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A., the oldest and largest of the Presbyterian branches, reports a loss of 300,000 members in the last six years.

"Curtis B. Haley, statistician for the Methodist-Episcopal Church South, reported that the net gain of this communion, which has 2,500,000 members, was only 4,199 in 1926.

"The Rev. Dr. Charles A. Walker, editor of 'The American Baptist Year Book,' and statistician of the Northern Baptist Convention, writes that the losses of the latter body are 'appalling.'

"The Rev. Dr. G. L. Kieffer, statistician of the United Lutheran Church and of all the American Lutherans, finds that the annual losses between 1919 and 1924 average 9,354.

"The Protestant Episcopal Church, according to Mr. Frederick C. Morehouse, editor of *The Living Church* and of *The Living Church Annual*, suffers an annual loss of 22,000, which he says is a minimum figure.

"The Reformed Church in the United States, formerly German, according to the Rev. J. Rauch Stein, stated clerk, lost by erasures in the last triennium term, 33,000—an annual average of 11,000.

"For the Reformed Church in America, formerly Dutch, the Rev. Dr. John A. Ingram, secretary of the Progress Council, states that the annual loss by dismissal was 3,416 in 1926, in a total membership of upward of 145,000.

"The Church of the United Brethren in Christ, according to

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the Rev. Dr. S. S. Hiugh, executive secretary, has been receiving in the past four years 26,000 annually, of whom 15,000 passed out of the 'back door' marked as 'removed without letter' or 'irregularly withdrawn.'"

The report points to the "discovery that members are straying from the flock while church and pastor are busy with matters of far less moment," and that "the wanderers are increasing at an alarming rate." It declares that "this must seem a grievous thing demanding immediate attention from those still of the fold."

This is rather "startling" news in the face of the conclusions the casual observer would make after viewing the apparent success the Churches are having in membership, finances and influence, observes the Winston-Salem *Journal*. Commenting on the charge that the lowered moral tone which is listed as one of the factors in reducing Church membership is itself the result of the World War, the Winston-Salem *Journal* says:

"This reason is not so easy of analysis or of correction. It is quite the thing to blame undesirable tendencies on the World War. No doubt it was responsible for much that is bad. It did the world more harm than good—and yet, such a flat assertion is hard to defend. The Christian Church has not yet been able to speak with authority on the question of war. Its customary course is to bless the battalions and pray for their success. Until it is surer of itself on the issue of war, it will find it difficult to have that wholesome influence with men that is necessary if it is to win and hold them in its membership."

The chief difficulty, thinks the Troy *Record*, is the lack of harmony between denominations and between factions in the same denomination. And *The Record* observes: "It is a discouraging job to try to fight a common enemy with the Allies only haphazardly united. Any Church so situated dissipates three-quarters of its strength that ought to be singly directed toward the forces that tend to tear down the spiritual structures of society." But there is one possible reason not mentioned in the report which the Columbus *Ohio State Journal* thinks should be counted in among the factors causing the heavy membership losses. This is "the disposition of the Churches to interfere in politics, to espouse the programs of political blocs, almost to make acceptance of a given political program a condition of fitness for Church membership." And says this paper further:

"We can not but think that when the Church assumes to instruct its members as to their position in a political contest, it goes out of its province and narrows its appeal. There must be many religiously inclined people who resent this commingling of religion and politics, and stay out of church on that account; in fact we know of some specific cases.

"It seems to us that the rightful mission of the Church in politics stops with the creation of the desire in those coming under its influence to be good citizens, leaving to the individual the decision as to how he can best serve the cause of righteousness with his vote on issues or candidates. We do not believe it is the mission of the Church to tell a citizen exactly how he shall vote, but only to urge him to vote conscientiously according to his own lights."

But, perhaps, the figures are not as alarming as they appear, thinks the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*, which looks at the situation a little more optimistically and says:

"The pruning process may explain most of it. Modern ideas of efficiency spread last to the Churches. Denominational pride resulted in many names being kept on the membership rolls in former times long after the individuals had ceased to function. In some denominations, in the old days, membership rolls were swelled by long revival periods. Many of the 'converted' soon drifted away, but their names remained on the books. Big membership lists were impressive. In recent years there has been a disposition on the part of most churches to drop those who have ceased to be identified with the organization. A regular revision of that kind agrees with modern ideas of efficiency.

"It is well known that empty pews exist in many churches. On the other hand, there are many Protestant churches whose edifices are filled to overflowing. They are doing a more active work than ever before. In the rural districts, especially, the automobile and shifting population have caused the closing of many churches. 'Moral tone' has nothing to do with that. In general, the success and interest of the individual church depend on the minister and the leadership. Personality counts in the pulpit as well as everywhere else. As a rule, the parson who realizes his opportunities and meets them is not complaining of empty pews."

IN PALESTINE

By George W. Carlin

HAVE the rocks on the hillside voices—
And the clods under trampling feet?
Do the cobblestones utter a message,
And the pebbles tell secrets sweet?

Yes, the hills and the vales have voices,
The rocks by the wayside speak:
They tell of the march of the ages,
And of Him whom the nations seek.

—*The Christian Century, Chicago.*

MISSIONARIES' PLAIN WORDS TO CHINA

CHINA'S CHIEF FRIENDS have been the missionaries, and in times of stress and misunderstanding with the Western nations it was to the missionaries, notes the Nashville *Christian Advocate* (Methodist), that China turned for advice and assistance. When the Nationalist movement began, it captured the imagination and sympathy of the missionaries because of the high ideals profest by the leaders of the movement, and the missionaries protested to their Governments against any policy of intervention, and declared themselves not to be in danger and willing to carry on their work. When, however, the Nationalists failed to protect their Christian friends, some of the missionaries underwent a change of heart, and a group of them have felt justified in addressing the Nationalists in plain terms. In this communication they say, as it is quoted in the Nashville *Christian Advocate*:

"With special reference to requests that we use our good offices to present China's case in the best possible light before our home nations, it is necessary to recognize that we who have been termed 'idealists' in our attitude toward China to-day stand discredited before the world as a result of the course of recent events. We are known to have protested against the gunboat policy and other forcible measures. As recently as the first of February this year one hundred and twenty-seven missionaries in Nanking, at considerable labor and expense, prepared and sent a cablegram to the American Government and public protesting against the use of force in dealing with China, and urging a policy of conciliation and the prompt negotiation of new treaties on a basis of equality. In but little more than a month after that we had to depend on the use of foreign force to save our lives. We have favored the return of concessions to China, but to-day a foreign settlement is our only place of refuge. We have assured our people abroad that the Nationalist movement was not anti-Christian nor antiforeign, but now we are driven from our homes and dispossessed of our property. We who remained in Nanking on March 24 were not personally depending on extraterritorial privileges, nor any other form of foreign protection, but were putting our trust in the assurances of the Nationalists. The events show that our faith was not justified. In all these matters the facts of the situation flatly contradict our words. Everything we have said in behalf of the national movement is made to appear false. For us to say more in the present situation would be futile."

"Assuredly," says *The Christian Advocate*, "some influence must be back of the words of the missionaries, else they would not speak so plainly. The Nationalists doubtless desire to keep on the good side of the Christian forces in China, and in this fact there is promise of permanent results from missions."

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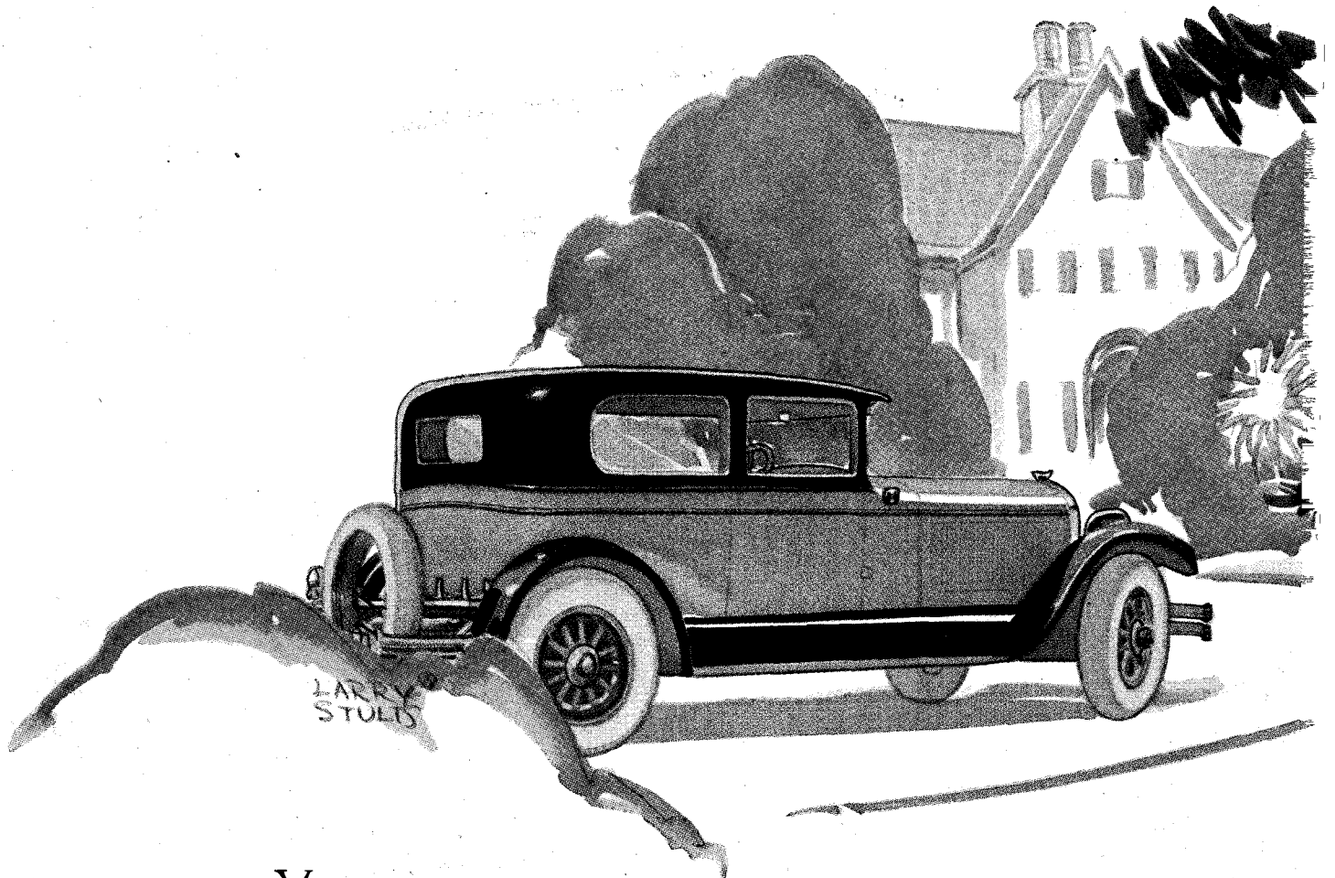

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You may know him. One by one, his contemporaries have sacrificed health, happiness and success at the altar of neglect while he is endowed with driving force and tireless energy that have never diminished. Of his treasures the most priceless is health. And he protects it from foes that seek its destruction.

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CURRENT · POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department can not be returned.

WHO touches Richard Le Gallienne to-day in felicity of phrase? He gives us also the perfect classic mood of submission. In *Munsey's:*

ACHERON

By Richard Le Gallienne

Oh, let me write of Acheron,
That river out of the black sun,
Where hearts no longer feel or break,
Or beat for some tall beauty's sake;
But where there delicately glide,
Upon that sedgy riverside,
Pale, lonely wraiths that once could love
In the green meadows there above,
Where the long grasses bend and swing.

There might I meet that darksome king
Who is the last and fearful friend,
Who lays his hand on you and smiles,
And says, "Beloved, 'tis the end!"
And, oh, the Queen Persephone,
That sits beside him on his throne,
He stole by the Ægean Sea,
A flower 'mid flowers all alone!

A DRAMA of the prairie in the Kansas City *Star:*

ON THE SANTA FE TRAIL

By Lowe W. Wren

No grave have I, a bleaching skull,
Mid-way to some far prize.
Struck down as I, myself, would strike
Right here between the eyes.
Unsightly, shunned, to mark the plains
Yet, this my fate implies.

That men were born to come this way
Regardless of its pain,
And never hands could hold them back
Nor cities lull with gain,
Who challenged hate and laughed at fear
Upon the Kansas plain.

This much I tell. If more you ask,
Some craven slinking by
With quickened step and frightened glance
Could answer more than I.
And yet, be sure, they need no tomb
Who loved the open sky.

THE Memphis *Commercial Appeal* thus treats the poetical theme of the hour. It names no name, nor shall we, for that were superfluous:

THE THUNDER BIRD

By J. F. Darroh

With hair as gray as the moss that clings
To the massive boughs of an ancient tree.
From the Dwelling-Place of a race of kings,
Look Thor and Odin across the sea.
Walhalla sleeps in the mystic haze
Of a crescent moon in a Land of Dreams;
Tho its banquet halls are all ablaze
And light thro the open casements streams.

Old sea-gods of the Long Ago,
All alone in their banquet halls;
Looking down to the sands below,
And the restless sea that ever crawls—
Ever crawls with its ebb and flow,
As the changing tide of their hopes and fears;
And bearing out in its undertow
The fears and hopes of a thousand years!

Thor and Odin, what do ye here,
In the dim, sweet light of the crescent's glow?
For ever your old eyes peep and peer
To the sky above and the sea below.
Heardest thou the wild Valkyrie's shrieks,
Breaking the spell of your long, long rest?
"Down in the East the morning breaks,
And a strange Wild Bird comes out of the West!"

Silent Odin and watchful Thor,
Old Norse gods of the Long Ago,
What thought ye as ye looked and saw
Twixt the gloomy sky and the sea below
The silver-gray of the speeding plane,
And over the surge of the North Sea heard
The steady motor's glad refrain—
The rush and sweep of the Thunder Bird?

Old Norse gods of the Long Ago,
Stand aside! Ye are burnt-out souls!
Only your eyes in their sockets glow
Like the fitful gleams of dying coals!
You have lived your life, you have dreamed your dream,
The life of galley and sail and oar!
This is the Age of Gas and Steam,
And swift Thought winging from shore to shore!

Ye lived; but never your soul's desire
Essayed to mount to the heights he trod—
To span the sea with a leap of fire,
Over the clouds and—close to God!
Viking! Lord of the sea and air!
Old Norse gods, he has conquered you,
Upheld by the power of a mother's prayer
To an old, old GOD ye never knew!

THE move recently begun in London by English and American savants to regulate our speaking is delightfully commented upon in *The Forum:*

ET TU?

By Elizabeth Stanley Trotter

An "Advisory Committee,"
Robert Bridges, Shaw the witty,
Recently has been appointed,
Duly sanctioned and anointed,
To dispense pronunciation
To the docile British nation.

Heralded as lawful masters
Of the radio-broadcasters,
Shall these sacerdotal censors,—
These pronuncio-dispensers,—
Have their way with me and you?
Stop them, Footpath-man! Ah, do!

Made to go *à deux* with scenery,
Will you tolerate centeenary?
Is your resolution final
To endure the word *doctrinal*?
If you swallow eevolution,
Must we take to reevolution?

Though there's nothing new in patent
Since they've rhymed it long with latent,
When of pat-riots they prate
Are they aching for debate?
If we hide behind our smiles,
Will they pelt us with missiles?

Your eventual decision
On this Oxford-Pshaw revision
Of their late pronunciation,
I await with consternation,—
Fearing, from your Highway, you
May have leanings that way too!

Epilogue

So, Pedestrian, won't you say
"Centenary's here to stay?"
Since that's patent, please do add
"Doctrinal is not so bad!
Missal does for prayers, *or* fight,
Evolution's plainly right.
As for patriots, that's what we
've always been and mean to be."
Start a wordy warfare, do,
Take your pen and run them through!

HERE is the dual personality—speaking and thinking—and two sides of a world are subserved. *The Century* gives it to us:

HARLEQUIN DOWNTOWN

By Isabel McL. McMeekin

"Yes, madam, velvet slippers, triple A,"
(The music's coming down this very street,)
"French heels, with straps and buckles both, you say?"
(They ought to accent that third marching beat.)
"We have no black: I'll show you oak-leaf brown."
(I wonder if old Tim is still the clown,)
"A lower instep? I'll just go and see,"
(I wonder if they have forgotten me!)
"Suppose we try the shoe-horn; it might help."
(Has Benjy trained that last young lion whelp?)
"Yes, lady, I am really sure they fit,"
(Why did I ever dream of leaving it?)
"You'd like to think them over and come back,"
(I'd have, perhaps about an hour to pack,)
"Right after lunch, because you live quite near?"
("Right after lunch," thank God, I won't be here!)

HIGH tide on some flat shore indented with small bays will furnish this picture provided by the London *Observer:*

THE GULLS

"The Thracian ships, and the foreign faces."
—Swinburne.

By Marguerite Few

They come in flood-time, suddenly, from sea,
And fill this quiet valley, far inland,
With echoes of wild mirth and savagery.

They ride at pleasure o'er the drowning field
Next summer's sheep have for their pasture planned
Like strange white ships in foreign waters keeled

Which enter into harbor, fold their sails,
And sink to rest beside an alien strand;
While those ashore dream of a voice that hails

In unknown language; fierce, dark faces brood
Above the hatchways, and the decks are manned
With forms half seen, and but half understood.

WHOEVER has seen eyes from the land strain out to sea for the awaited fishing fleet will appreciate the feel of comfort implied in this *Munsey* poem that the fleet has outridden the storm:

IN HARBOR

By Harry Kemp

Trampling under the hissing foam,
They have all safely ridden home!
The dying sunset's violent red
Is making the angry dark its bed;
The gulls lift inland, veering high;
A growing black cloud blots the sky;
The wind begins; the storm at last
Shouts with the voice of its first fierce blast.
Beyond the harbor's bending arm
The plunging, hurrying breakers swarm,
Thundering and whitening, comb over comb;
But the fisher fleet are all safe home.
Boat after boat strikes sail and rests—
Though still they heave with troubled breasts;
Now signs will be whipped from their shops, and blown
All the length of the huddled town,
Or an elm, plunged flat with its leafy load,
Will block the wet, rain-pelted road,
And the sand will run in pillars of cloud
And dance the dunes while the winds pipe loud;
But vain the storm that strives with the door
And the roof, and whinnies along the floor—
For all our fishers are safe ashore!

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PERSONAL · GLIMPSES

THE WHITE HOUSE AS A SOCIAL TREADMILL

WEDGED BETWEEN THE WIVES of the Ministers from Haiti and Lithuania is the Minister from Greece. Each of the trio has asked each of the others, in carefully articulated English, "Do you like Washington?" and each in response has smiled emphatically and said something more or less remotely resembling "Very much." Now their triangular stock of English is petering out.

But why worry? The Marine Band is about to crash into a florid selection—that invaluable Marine Band, the only musical organization subsidized by Congress, and the salvation of White House parties. While it plays, those with a lot to say can talk at the top of their voices, while those with little to say, and less English to say it in, can rest their faces and pretend to listen blissfully to "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean." Everybody in Washington hankers after a card to a White House dinner, declares Flora Wilson in a *Success Magazine* article, adding that "of necessity the number of foreigners and Americans likely to receive the coveted invitation is limited, for diplomatic circles are inelastic, and the Chief Executive, unlike the Biblical character, does not search the highways and byways for dinner companions. On the other hand, nothing short of actual illness will serve an invited guest as a legitimate excuse for declining the President's card, altho history records two striking exceptions to this iron-clad rule." What those exceptions were, Miss Wilson proceeds to disclose thus:

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THE PRESENT HOSTESS AT THE WHITE HOUSE

Altho she has won golden opinions as "First Lady of the Land," Mrs. Coolidge will resign her scepter without regret, and, according to rumor, has influenced the President to "choose" not to run again.

President Tyler invited Charles Dickens, who at the time was visiting these shores, to dine. The reply was a crisp declination: "It does not suit my convenience." No one but a high-handed British literary lion would have dared fashion such an abrupt answer—nor would have used it to such profitable ends in his later ridicule of the United States, which found such receptive ears in British drawing-rooms.

The other negative answer was sent by Senator Martin of Virginia when commanded to supplant Senator Tillman at the White House banquet given by President Roosevelt in honor of Prince Henry, brother of Kaiser Wilhelm. Distinguished guests had been asked to meet the visiting member of royalty. The day before the dinner the fiery Southerner, Tillman, administered a cuffing to a colleague—a horrid thing to do on the eve of a party. But the invitations were out, women had bought exquisite new gowns, men had consulted their tailors and hatters, and even the streets had been swept and the horses carefully groomed.

Front-page head-lines proclaimed the senatorial brawl, paralleled those heralding Prince Henry's entry to the capital. President Roosevelt, indignant at the sudden turn of affairs, requested Tillman to withdraw his acceptance. The Senator refused; whereupon the President recalled the invitation, and the impetuous Senator declared that the South had been insulted. It was not strange, then, that Senator Martin should decline to fill his colleague's chair.

Congress appropriates $25,000 annually for four official dinners and the President's traveling expenses. From this same fund, dinners are provided in honor of visiting kings and queens, presidents, princes, and princesses. President Coolidge has banqueted President Machado of Cuba, President Borno of Haiti, the Crown Prince of Sweden, and that lavishly entertained Queen, Marie of Roumania. Considering that when he travels, the Chief Executive pays full fare for special trains instead of the nominal dollar demanded of Queen Marie, one might wonder how he manages to balance the Presidential budget. But he is a frugal man and the allotted money is sufficient to cover his numerous demands.

President Coolidge's much-discust announcement of his disinclination to be a candidate for another term has been attributed by some gossips to Mrs. Coolidge's dislike of the idea of spending four more years in the White House. A staff correspondent of the New York *World*, crediting his information to an unnamed member of the Republican National Committee, writes:

Despite her somewhat unusually high renown as a White House hostess, Mrs. Coolidge is said to have exprest complete lack of interest in and even distaste for social life as the President's wife. She has complained frequently, it is reported, that as the wife of the President she had practically no private life, that she no longer could see her former personal friends, and that her social life was made up principally of teas and receptions to the wives of officials and politicians; women with whom she never became intimate.

All of this, so *The World* was informed, she made very clear to Mr. Coolidge, and her feelings on the subject of another four years in the White House almost undoubtedly influenced him toward his announcement.

Other and more emotional influences at work in this matter throw a vivid light on the inconveniences too often attached to public prominence. According to the *World* writer:

This authority says her distaste for her task as first lady of the land has been growing stronger for many months. It began with the death of Calvin Coolidge, Jr., who died from an infection in his foot.

This tragedy served as a suggestion to persons who began to write letters threatening the life of the President's other son, John. These letters have not ceased to arrive. They were responsible for the sending of a Secret Service man to Amherst to

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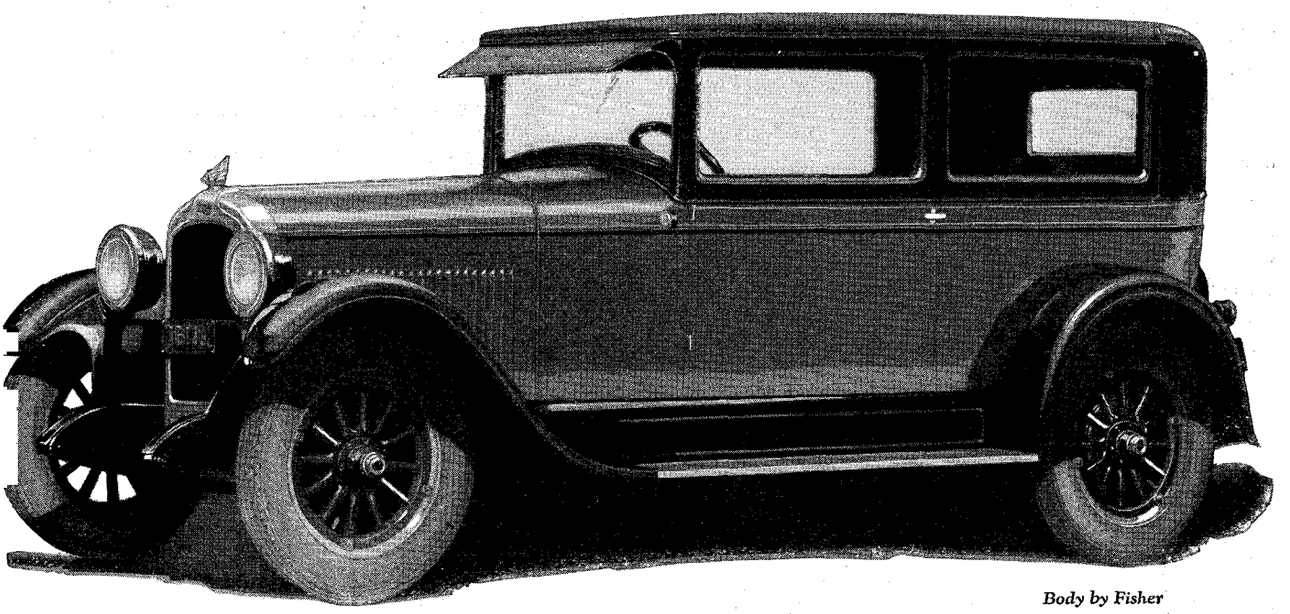

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Now, as a result of the surprising reduction in all Pontiac Six prices, two great motoring luxuries are combined at the lowest price in history. Now $745 is the world's lowest price for six-cylinder performance and Fisher body luxury—an achievement made possible by the manufacturing economies effected in the mammoth new Pontiac Six factory, recently completed at a cost of $12,000,000.

As never before, does the supremacy of Pontiac Six value reveal itself to cold logic and comparison. Now its beauty is enriched by fashionable new Duco color combinations. Marvelous smoothness and snap are achieved by the largest engine used in any six priced up to $1,000. Long life and high speed stamina are assured by an oiling system which forces 250 gallons of oil an hour through the engine at 35 m. p. h. Comfort and convenience are enhanced by tilting-beam headlights with foot control, VV windshield, luxury type cushions and numerous other important features.

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New low prices announced July 15th on all passenger cars.

Coupe	$745	Sport Cabriolet	$795
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Pontiac Six De Luxe Delivery, $585 to $770. The New Oakland All-American Six, $1045 to $1265. All prices at factory. Delivered prices include minimum handling charges. Easy to pay on the General Motors Time Payment Plan.

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The New and Finer
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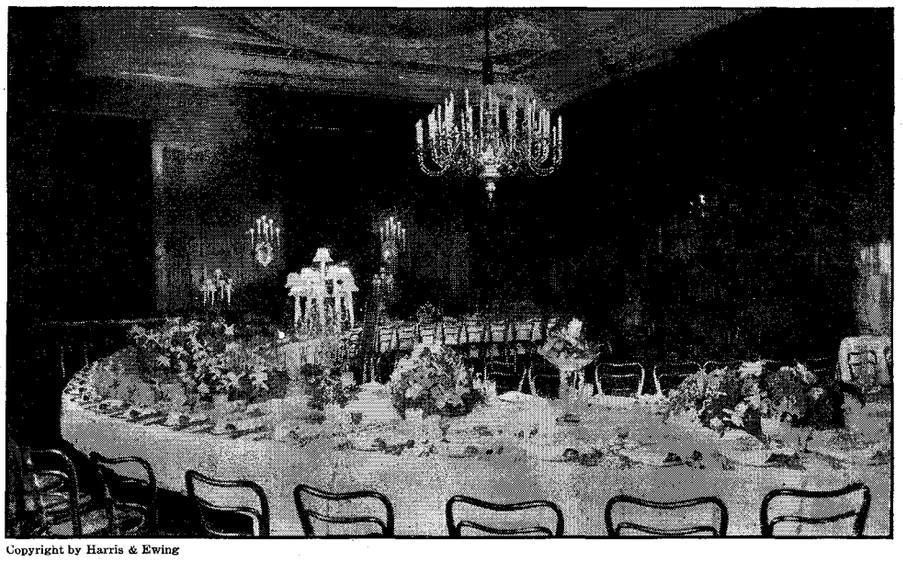
guard the youth. This strain, added to the loss of her son Calvin, has told on Mrs. Coolidge's nerves.

She felt also that John's being trailed continually by a detective would have an unfavorable effect on his life and development. She reasoned he would be prevented from mingling freely with his friends in college, thereby widening the gulf already existing because he was the son of the President.

Some idea of the routine of the White House social treadmill, from which Mrs. Coolidge is said to be not unwilling to escape, may be gleaned from Miss Wilson's *Success* article, to which we now return, reading:

The first White House dinner is in honor of the Vice-President and Cabinet, the second for the Diplomatic Corps, the third for the Supreme Court, and the fourth for the Speaker of the House. Some Washington hostesses, who regard all foreigners as far superior to high American officials, believe the diplomatic dinner should precede the Vice-President and Cabinet function. Indeed, until 1897 this custom obtained. Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Minister, was elevated to ambassadorial status in 1893. For four years he usurped the Vice-Presidential dignity and gloried in it. As President Cleveland never cared for his running-mate, no point was made to emphasize the true importance of the second man of the nation. Consequently, Washington saw the Vice-President paying the first official call upon every ambassador in the city.



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ALL SET FOR A STATE DINNER

The horseshoe table at which envoys of half a hundred Kings, Presidents, and what-not, will sit down and break bread with Mr. and Mrs. Coolidge.

When President McKinley and Vice-President Hobart were inaugurated, however, they vowed "It shall not be!" A change was imminent. The British Ambassador and Lady Pauncefote awaited the call of Vice-President and Mrs. Hobart in vain. All afternoon, on March fifth, and for several succeeding afternoons, the British tea-kettle boiled and sputtered—but the Hobarts did not appear. His Excellency, the British Ambassador, reported to Secretary of State John Sherman "Some mistake about the call." He was informed that the matter had been referred to Lord Salisbury, Prime Minister, in London. Very soon word was cabled that the Vice-President occupied the same relation to the President that the Prince of Wales bore to the British sovereign—that of heir-apparent. Furthermore, Ambassador Pauncefote was commanded to pay a visit at once to Mr. Hobart. Since then, the dinner to our second in command and the President's Cabinet comes first on the calendar of official White House events.

The second function is in honor of Ambassadors, Envoys Extraordinary, Ministers Plenipotentiary, and Chargés d'Affaires representing fifty-four Kings and Presidents. When envoys are assigned to Washington, their credentials are first examined by the State Department. If found satisfactory, the envoys present themselves and cross the official American portal in special audience with the President. Afterward, they look forward to dining with the Chief Executive of the nation—a deference accorded diplomats in every world capital.

Large gilt-crested invitation cards issued from the White House by messenger a month prior to the dinner are answered by the diplomats within an hour and dispatched by attachés. On the evening of the important event a certain few favored newspaper correspondents stationed near the Green Room watch the company emerge from the elevator and file past. In this celebrated gathering are names to be found in Burke's Peerage or the Almanac de Gotha.

Here are diplomats in spic-and-span uniforms embroidered with glittering gold and beribboned and starred with orders bestowed by various potentates. Here, too, are their wives in magnificent brocades, priceless old lace, filmy chiffons, adorned with tiaras, pearls and diamonds. A small group of Americans, including the Foreign Affairs Committee of Senate and House and the Secretary of State, follow. While their wives are as beautifully gowned as their foreign sisters, the statesmen wear conventional dress-suits, cut on the same plan as those of the waiters who serve them. Aside from an Army button or so, no decorations adorn their coat lapels.

The company proceeds to the East Room—that grand salon where, in earlier days, Mrs. Adams strung her family washing. It was in this very room, too, that the Garfield boys raced up and down on bicycles and the junior Roosevelts led their pet donkey across the specially woven carpet. Now the room is brilliant with the radiance of its massive crystal chandeliers, the light kindling a reflected glitter in jewels, gewgaws, stars, and gold braid. Bijou boxes and Washington jewelers' shops display their treasures here to advantage. Glancing over the scene, one's thoughts hark back to the time when, in 1802, an irate British Minister became piqued with the Jeffersonian simplicity that reserved no chair at table for him, and went home dinnerless, declaring that he could not understand "this tupenny republic."

On this memorable night the florists of the city have brought their choicest blooms and plants, mantels are banked with the produce of Uncle Sam's greenhouses. Wagon-loads of graceful palms add stately grandeur. Here and there exquisite baskets of old-fashioned flowers vie with those made of the latest hybrids in botanical laboratories.

At the windows magnificent draperies are drawn back to disclose fine, hand-made lace curtains—far different from those hacked and mutilated affairs which visitors in the 'seventies snipped for souvenirs.

In these comparatively peaceful times, remarks Miss Wilson, one remembers the controversy and hostility that marked State dinners in the Capital when the war was raging. Two diplomatic dinners were necessary to solve the problem, she reminds us, for one belligerent faction could not well be asked to meet its opponents. Moreover:

Even after the Armistice, when Germany finally sent an envoy, representatives of the Allies gulped and swallowed when obliged to pass the time of day with Ambassador Wiedfeldt. But they managed to speak. Diplomats must not forget their manners.

An echo of Napoleonic ambition caused an eleventh-hour flurry in the East Room in the late 'nineties on the occasion of President McKinley's dinner to the diplomatic corps. Ambassador Azpiroz, of Mexico, had found the name of Madame Hengmuller, wife of the Austrian Minister, in his escort envelope. As it happened, Azpiroz—a former Army Lieutenant and crack rifle shot in the firing squad in 1867—had been commanded to execute the ill-fated Maximilian, an Austrian whose short reign as Emperor came to a tragic end when the French troops were withdrawn. Because of that, no Austrian envoy would call upon or speak to Ambassador Azpiroz, no matter in which capital they might meet.

No small embarrassment was caused among the guests, then, who, in all cases but this one, were satisfactorily paired off. Place cards for a hundred guests could not be changed in a twinkling. Neither could the company be asked to wait. Dinner was ready. State Department officials were in a quandary. Secretary Hay became enraged that information sent by Austria

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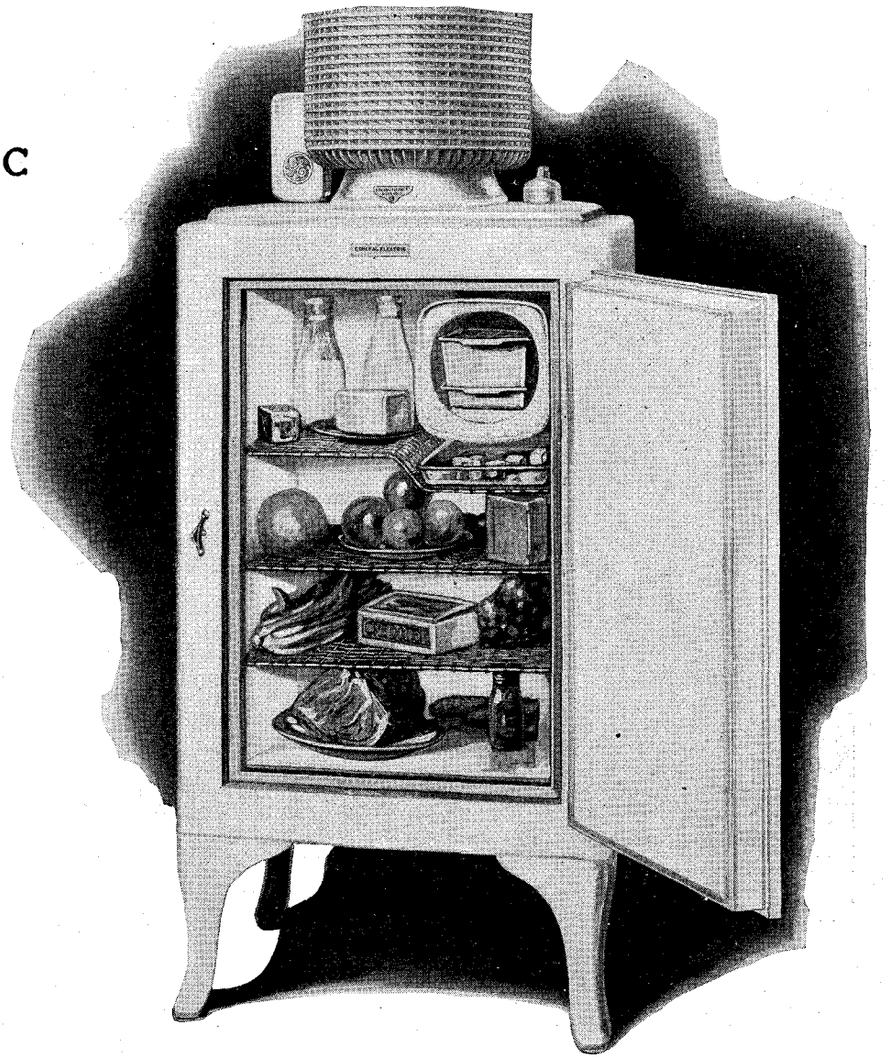

SIMPLICITY, as applied to the General Electric Refrigerator, means that it can be installed in a few minutes by merely lowering the all-in-one icing unit into the top of the refrigerator. That it requires no plumbing or assembling. That it never needs oiling or attention. That it uses less current to keep a more constant temperature. That it has no belts, fans, pipes or stuffing box to get out of order.

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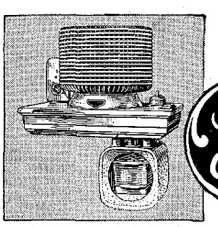

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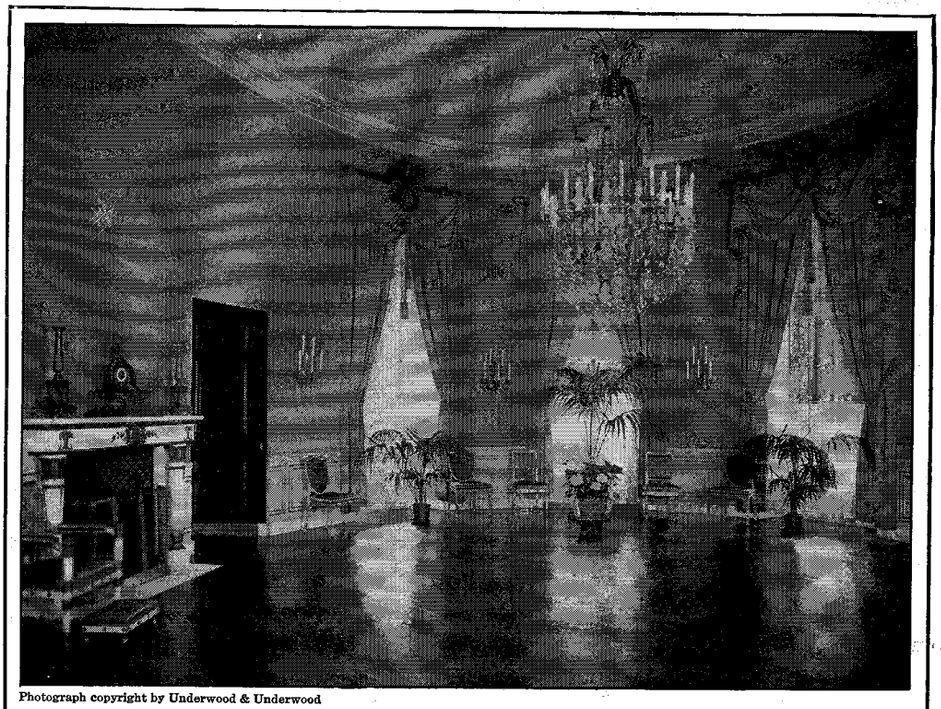
to every world foreign office concerning the estrangement should have been so carelessly pigeonholed and forgotten in Washington. Ambassador Azpiroz, not wishing to delay the function, begged his colleagues to permit Senator Allison to accompany Madame Hengelmuller. Under the embarrassing circumstances, they gladly acquiesced, and the Ambassador went to the foot of the table and occupied Allison's chair.

Alas, how sentiments cool! When, a few months ago, Queen Charlotte, Maximilian's widow, died, Austria did not mourn a day. The war had changed her politics.

Granted that no envoy's dignity has suffered affront through the small envelops, the guests chat amiably while awaiting their presentation to the hosts. The First Lady, accompanied by her escort, is announced by strains of the band. The President's aid, standing by his side, prompted by the Secretary of State, calls out the titles and names of advancing coteries, pronouncing French, Chinese, Spanish, Norwegian, Greek, Japanese, etc., as



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THE BLUE ROOM, EVER SWEPT AND GARNISHED

With its polished floor reflecting the antique chandelier, this famous room is always ready for company.

best he can. In strict order of precedence, each country's fastidious envoy, with monocle smartly adjusted, clicks his heels together, bows, smiles, shakes hands and greets the hosts. The women also bow. No President and First Lady could be more gracious than President and Mrs. Coolidge, and yet, at the same time, preserve that simple dignity that characterizes them. Undue reserve is absent; every one feels quite at ease in their presence.

The President escorts the wife of the Dean of the Corps; the Dean offers his arm to Mrs. Coolidge, and the quartet leads the way down the long corridor, passing the spot where, in the days before Roosevelt's régime, when quarters for the executive offices were built outside, the table had to be set if more than twenty covers were required. Now, on entering the large state dining-room, one sees a glorious banquet table, constructed in the form of a T, or perhaps a horseshoe—sufficient to accommodate a hundred or more guests.

It has been the custom for the hostess to order orchids for State dinners. Mrs. Wilson was very fond of them, wearing a rare variety daily on her coat lapel. Mrs. Coolidge prefers a rose or carnation when starting out for a morning walk. But the table bears, besides its rare decorative blooms, generous bouquet-clusters for the women and boutonnières for the men.

The dinner itself, prepared by the White House chefs, assisted by factotums engaged for the occasion, has required countless hours of meticulous preparation. Fine damask napery, marked "U. S." is laid with beautiful gold-banded china selected by Mrs. Woodrow Wilson. In the last thirty-eight years three other President's wives—Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. McKinley, and Mrs. Roosevelt—have chosen new china for the White House. Each set consists of thousands of pieces and, to provide against inevitable breakage, crockery firms retain patterns and extra supplies for replenishment.

The gold service is in place and the Lafayette plateau—a long, mirrored centerpiece surrounded by French gilt—gives an added note of elegance. Place cards, bearing the great State seal, lie by each plate.

For years, in the civilized capitals of the world, French has been the official diplomatic language. Nevertheless, English has rapidly risen in favor—especially since Canada and the Irish Free State have established legations. Still, since there is, in reality, no universal tongue, many Ambassadors are handicapped by their ineptitude in either French or English. Most envoys have a smattering of English, even if their wives are less gifted. The wife of the Minister of Czechoslovakia may not know French, English or Russian, yet she struggles to communicate with the Polish envoy. The Swedish Minister can not speak Bulgarian—the language of his left-hand partner—nor can the Albanian Minister speak Siamese—the tongue of the lady he has escorted.

Fortunately, the Marine Band bridges those awkward gaps when an Ambassador or his escort ransacks his mind for the French or English equivalent of the thought that hesitates on his tongue. Garbed in scarlet coats and dress uniforms, the organization is grouped in the foyer and proves a saving grace in this modern Babel. Well-known airs of the world composers are rendered, stirring national anthems, the "Marseillaise," "Two Grenadiers," "God Save the King," and "The Star Spangled Banner" evoke a high pitch of enthusiasm.

For the past twenty years, the superb antelope, deer, moose, and bear heads, trophies of the Rough Rider's expeditions, have furnished subjects of admiring exclamation in the State dining-salon. For some unexplained reason, President Harding ordered the collection removed, together with a rare tapestry presented to the White House by its remodeling architects, McKim, Mead and White, altho the latter has been relegated to an up-stairs wall.

Years ago a member of Congress dining with President and Mrs. Madison, wrote: "An excellent dinner; the soup called bouilli was made from a round of beef; there was a big ham spiced; around it, cabbage cut in strips boiled until sodden and dark; a sweet herb of earlie kind; the desert was apple dumpling."

What would diplomats say to a dinner as simple as Mistress Dolly ordered? Nowadays White House banquets are as lavish as those in any palace, altho they conform to the simpler trend of the times. Nothing but the best in our great food-producing areas, with a few imported delicacies, is considered. Clerks, produce merchants, caterers and chefs, exercise concerted thought on the menu. The paramount successes of cuisines are listed. The old kitchen range that warmed food for the Revolutionary soldiers, again performs national service.

Chesapeake oysters, Maryland terrapin, pompano from Southern waters, lobster, trout from mountain streams, game shot in our forests, Smithfield ham from Virginia, Southdown mutton, and the finest beef fillets Chicago ever graded, all merit the expert skill of the White House chefs. Salads composed of slices of avocado with hearts of palms, are apt to follow the entrée. When one remembers the luscious pineapples from Hawaii, delicious Smyrna figs from California, Seattle cherries, Florida oranges, Oregon apples, *Deglet Noor* dates from Arizona, and Chinese jujubes and Quetta nectarines from the Pacific coast, one is tempted to believe that the fruits on the President's table vie with any to be found in the world.

Nor does the caterer forget cheese. There is not a 1,400-pound one like President Jackson made a party over, when particles were tracked in every room in the White House, yet a good full-cream variety is passed. Pulque, vodka, claret, white wines, sauterne, champagne, cordials and liqueurs of pre-Volsted days, are replaced by Bryan grape-juice and aqua pura. Individual portions of ice-cream are decorated on top with outlined flags representing those of every country honored at the Chief Executive's board.

As the banquet nears the end, every one wonders how many indiscreet expressions have been voiced. Foreigners can be

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Why *changed* motoring conditions demand a new margin of safety

Galloping progress —but how about lubrication?

CHANGE fills the air. The war of competition spurs automobile manufacturers to a gallop of progress. Many changes in engine design call for marked improvement in lubricating oils.

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Every week another Detroit automobile manufacturer receives about 500 letters from inventors and others. The Gargoyle Mobiloil Engineering Board is in constant contact with practically every automobile manufacturer—working on the same problems of design and lubrication—conferring about new lubrication needs.

It is a rare relationship—one which could exist only between the automobile manufacturer and the recognized leader in scientific lubrication.

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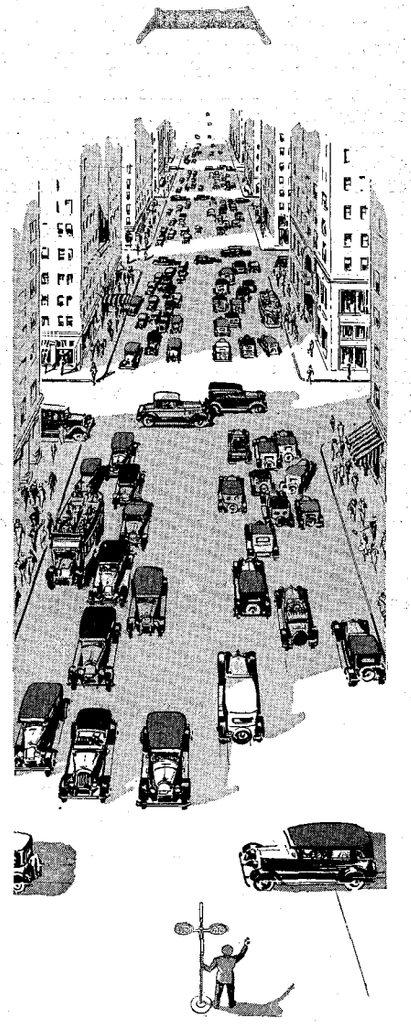
Changed engine designs have brought higher heat, swifter engine speed, and higher compression. A new margin of safety in your lubrication is imperative.

Congested traffic has multiplied starts and stops. Quicker and more frequent acceleration is demanded. Both conditions put heavier loads on your engine and your lubricating oil.

Improved highways have brought faster, longer driving. Many "good" oils of yesterday now fail to meet the new load which is thus imposed on lubrication.

Has your lubrication the new margin of safety necessary to meet these changed conditions? Yes; if you use the 1927 Gargoyle Mobiloil.



GARGOYLE
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Mobiloil engineers have studied every one of these changes and their effect on lubrication. Steadily, steadily, step after step, Mobiloil has been improved to meet new problems as they arose.

During the past year alone, improvements of the utmost importance have been made in Mobiloil. To use the correct grade of Gargoyle Mobiloil is to protect your engine with an engineering margin of safety which can never be secured by asking merely for "a quart of oil."

Remember that when you need oil.

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182 automobile and motor truck manufacturers approve it!

The correct grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil for engine lubrication of prominent passenger cars are specified below.

NAMES OF PASSENGER CARS	1927		1926		1925		1924	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Buick	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Cadillac	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chandler Sp. 6	A	A	....	....	....	....	....	....
" other mods.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chevrolet	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Chrysler 60, 70, 80	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" other mods.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....
Dodge Bros. 4-cyl.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Essex	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Ford	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Franklin	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Hudson	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Hupmobile	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Jewett	....	....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Maxwell	....	....	....	....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Nash	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Oakland	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Oldsmobile	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Overland	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Packard 6	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A
" 8	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Paige	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Reo	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Star	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Studebaker	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Velie	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Willys-Knight 4	....	....	B	Arc.	B	Arc.	B	Arc.
" " 6	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....

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MAIN BRANCHES: *New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, Buffalo, Detroit, Pittsburgh, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City, Dallas*

Other branches and distributing warehouses throughout the country

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In business
FACES that are FIT
inspire confidence

TO insure that look of fitness that comes with a well-conditioned skin, millions of men demand Williams for the morning shave. For Williams Shaving Cream—pure, mild, free from coloring matter—does far more than make shaving remarkably smooth and easy. It thoroughly cleanses the skin pores—tones up and conditions the skin texture—and leaves your face with a buoyant, youthful fitness.

87 years of research and specialized study have gone into the preparation of Williams. Ask the drug clerk! He'll tell you: *"Oh yes—sometimes they change . . . . but they all come back to Williams!"*

FREE TRIAL SIZE
Write "Shaving Cream" on a postal and address: The J. B. Williams Co., Dept. 28B, Glastonbury, Conn., U. S. A. (Canadian Address: 1114 St. Patrick St., Montreal.) At all druggists; two sizes, 35c and 50c.

Next time say
Williams
Shaving Cream
please!

Afterwards, a dash of Aqua Velva. FREE sample of this, too, if you say so on your postal.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

relied upon not to utter an incriminating word, for even one indiscretion might spell recall. But their ears are keenly tensioned for any slip Americans may make. After all, they are in Washington for the purpose of securing advantage, fair or otherwise.

It was said that no one could get the best of the shrewd Sir Julian Pauncefote in a treaty. Artfully plying the intricacies of his calling one evening at a White House dinner, he flattered his fair partner and flirted with her until he succeeded in prying out, before the salad course, the gist of a proposed treaty over which John Hay had kept England puzzled for months. The information was cabled in code before midnight. Nor was Pauncefote without precedent in his wily maneuver.

Diplomatic ladies seated on either side of the President adhere to the court custom of waiting for the King to introduce all topics of conversation. When the late President Wilson commented on plays and operas, every one breathed a sigh of relief, for here was safe ground, free of all diplomatic entanglement. An enthusiastic vaudeville auditor, and a lover of music, the late President found diversion from his burdensome load in the magic of the theater.

Altho President Coolidge is not supposed to have much "small talk," countless witnesses have testified to the contrary, Miss Wilson reminds us, adding:

The Queen of Roumania refuted the rumor and said that he chatted in lively spirit throughout the White House banquet given in honor of her presence. "One of the best dinner partners I ever met," was her dictum.

When the State dinner is over, Mrs. Coolidge escorts the women down the long corridor again to the East Room, where they are served coffee. The host leads the men up-stairs to the old Cabinet room—now his private study—where they puff Havanas. For over a century this room has been the rendezvous where history-making topics were discust.

Sometimes they smoke in the Blue Room, where many gifts suggesting international felicity are seen: a gilt screen from Austria; a rare Gobelin tapestry, presented by a French General; a clock and pair of mantel candelabra, heirlooms of Napoleon's family, given to George Washington by Lafayette. Often the President conducts his guests to the Red Room, where shaded lights shed a mellowing glow over the Stuart portrait of our first President.

At times, while guests are at table, several hundred chairs are arranged in the East Room. Metropolitan artists invited to sing to the assembly are only too pleased to comply. Close friends of the White House family are bidden to hear a selected program. No refreshments are served after the musicale.

When the Dean of the Corps, who is the ranking guest, departs, the entire company bids adieu. Motors are called in exact order of precedence, and diplomats are whisked back to various embassies and legations. Reports are sent to fifty-four countries next day describing the White House function.

There must be bona fide reason to declare a diplomat persona non grata. A minister cabled a report of McKinley's death two days before it occurred. He got "the hat"—in other words, his recall. Lord Sackville West voiced opinion on our politics and lost out. Perhaps the most astounding lapse was that of an Ambassador who joined the new class of American aristocrats, the bootleggers, and was dismissed from his country's corps. Social Washington was never more amazed than when the German Ambassador advertised that Alice Roosevelt would christen the Kaiser's yacht *Meteor* with champagne manufactured by his own company. He, too, paid dearly.

At an earlier day Washington was considered the jumping-off place by diplomats—now it is the most desirable post.

And Mrs. Coolidge? What manner of life would she "choose" in preference to the White House treadmill? Listen to one of her rustic neighbors in the Black Hills, as quoted by Miss Sue McNamara, a special correspondent of the Consolidated Press. The speaker is Mrs. Ed Rhoades, who "has spent many a happy hour with Mrs. Coolidge this summer, chatting and rocking on her front porch while the President and Mr. Rhoades fished." (Perhaps it was partly on these occasions that the President's wife crocheted an antimacassar, "with a rabbit on it," for the State Game Lodge, as another recent dispatch informed the world). Mr. Rhoades, on hearing the news that Mrs. Coolidge did not "choose" to run again, showed some amazement at first; then:

"But you know," said Mrs. Rhoades, "I think she will be kind of glad to get back to a home of her own. She's a home woman. You can hardly think of a big place like the White House as home, from what I hear tell of it—blue rooms and pink rooms and green rooms. Enough to mix a body all up. Mrs. Coolidge just seemed to think my front room and porch were good enough when she came over here. I'm right glad she's going to have a home of her own again."

Other impressions of the Coolidge summer neighbors are given in the New York *Herald Tribune* by Theodore G. Wallen. As we read:

"Mother" Gideon, as everybody calls her, one of the good, old-fashioned kind, cooks for the secret service men and others of the President's party quartered in attractive little cabins along the creek. Her four college-bred daughters wait on the tables in the large new dining-hall erected about a half-mile above the White House. Now and then the Coolidges invite the Gideons over for a meal. "They make us feel at home," says Mrs. Gideon, with a trace of surprize that a question concerning hospitality should be asked. "Mother" Gideon, plump and good-natured, sits next to the President, and Mr. Gideon next to Mrs. Coolidge, with the girls ranged in between.

Like most children Mrs. Coolidge meets, Owen Bailey, three-year-old son of Game Warden Bailey, who lives in a cabin across the way from the Game Lodge, has won a place in her heart. As she starts out for her morning walk, she not infrequently stops in with a little trinket she has bought "in town" for "sonny." And Mrs. Bailey beams happiness.

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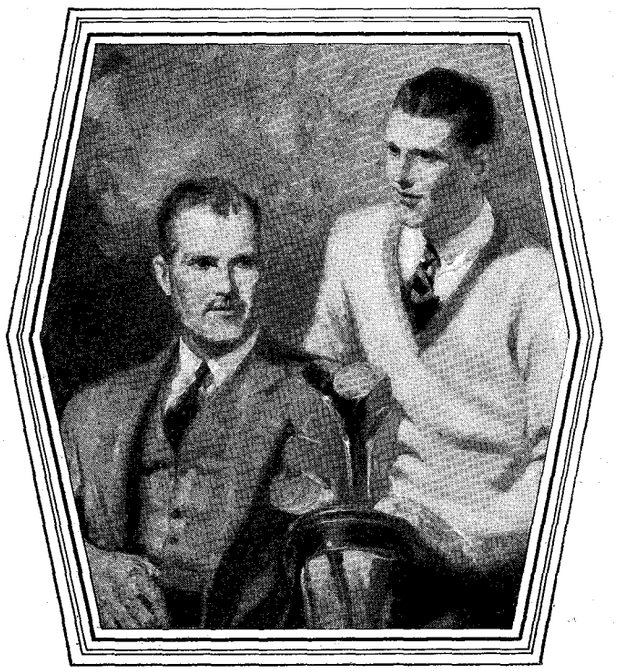
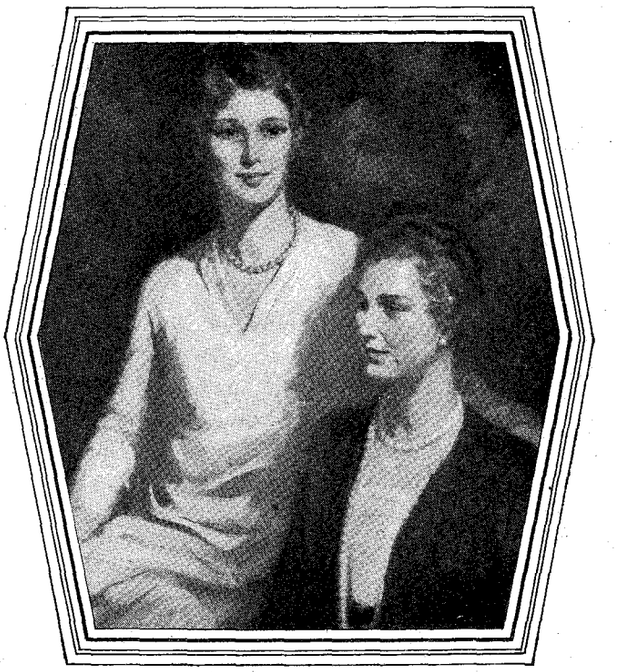


Father and son—comrades in sport, despite thirty years' difference in their ages! Today, more and more men of 40, 50, 60 are defying Time and carrying the spirit of youth into later life



No longer only the superficial semblance of youth but youth itself! Women are learning to stay young in reality—to carry the vivacious charm of the twenties into and beyond "middle-age."

Joyous Youth may last Ten Years Longer

IF YOU KEEP PACE WITH THE STRIDES OF SCIENCE

IN a play which was a popular success a generation ago, the heroine complained of headache, lassitude, melancholy.

The doctor took her pulse, her temperature. "*Madame,*" he said with a smile, "*You are suffering from an incurable malady which attacks us all . . . Middle-age.*"

Today, with the vast gain in medical knowledge, that doctor would give a very different diagnosis.

Such symptoms indicate not middle-age but a much more curable malady. They indicate an unhealthy condition of the intestinal tract.

Why is it that not only headaches and depression, but indigestion, skin troubles, constipation are all evidences of an unhealthy condition of the intestines? Why is it that such a condition shortens youth, hastens old-age?

Science has made enormous strides in studying the intestines. It finds that the intestines of the new born baby are free from bacteria. But as the little new-comer starts to breathe and eat, bacteria swarm down into his intestines. Fortunately, his simple dietary gives little encouragement to the more hostile germs. But as he grows up, and eats ordinary foods, the harmful bacteria increase in number. Unless his resistance is high, these poisons may affect his entire body.

You may not regard yourself as constipated. But even though elimination is regular, *it may be late.* Laboratory tests show that with many people elimination takes from one to three days longer than it should. That is why thousands of men and women are so strongly oppressed by colon poisons.

Cathartics may give temporary relief, but ultimately they increase the trouble. The overdose of cathartics today becomes the normal dose of tomorrow. These ever-increasing doses secure their effect by *nervous irritation* or by drawing water from the blood and tissues, weakening the intestinal muscles and lowering the body's resistance to colon poisons.

Science shows this way to better health

SCIENCE today is finding ways to lessen the power of these harmful putrefactive bacteria. The simplest of these ways is the regular use of yeast. We can't all change our diet, but we *can* eat yeast.

Why is yeast so beneficial? Every yeast cake consists of *billions* of tiny fresh yeast plants. This immensely active vegetable substance increases the flow of gastric juice in the stomach, so rendering the digestion of other foods easier. In the large intestine, fresh yeast combats the putrefactive colon poisons, lessens the number of harmful bacteria, and stimulates the elimination of waste.

Thus yeast cleanses the intestines, promotes *complete* elimination, improves digestion, purifies the blood, clears the skin, tones up the whole system.

Make yeast a regular part of your diet. Each day eat three cakes of Fleischmann's Yeast—one before each meal. You can eat it plain in small pieces. Or dissolve it in water, cold or hot (not scalding), or take it in any other way you prefer.

If you have been a constant user of cathartics, discontinue their use *gradually* as your system is strengthened by eating Fleischmann's Yeast.

We shall be glad to send you a booklet giving the latest information about Yeast in the Diet. Address Health Research Dept. A-102, The Fleischmann Company, 701 Washington Street, New York, N. Y.

For Sheer Joy of Living . . . Seven Simple Rules

Food:	Eat freely of green vegetables, fruits, milk.
Water:	Drink six glasses daily.
Air:	Ventilate each room you occupy.
Exercise:	For fifteen minutes daily do "setting up" exercises, especially for the waist muscles.
Rest:	Average eight hours in bed each night.
Cleanliness:	Brush your teeth morning and evening. Bathe daily or *at least* twice each week.
**Waste elimination:*	Secure a *complete* intestinal elimination daily.

*Whether or not you are able to follow all these rules you can at least observe the seventh and most important. Eat three cakes of Fleischmann's Yeast *daily,* one before each meal. Yeast promotes complete elimination, helps to combat putrefactive poisons, to bring about a clean, healthy condition of the intestines, to increase the vigor and resistance of the whole body. Each month you eat yeast, you should notice added benefit.

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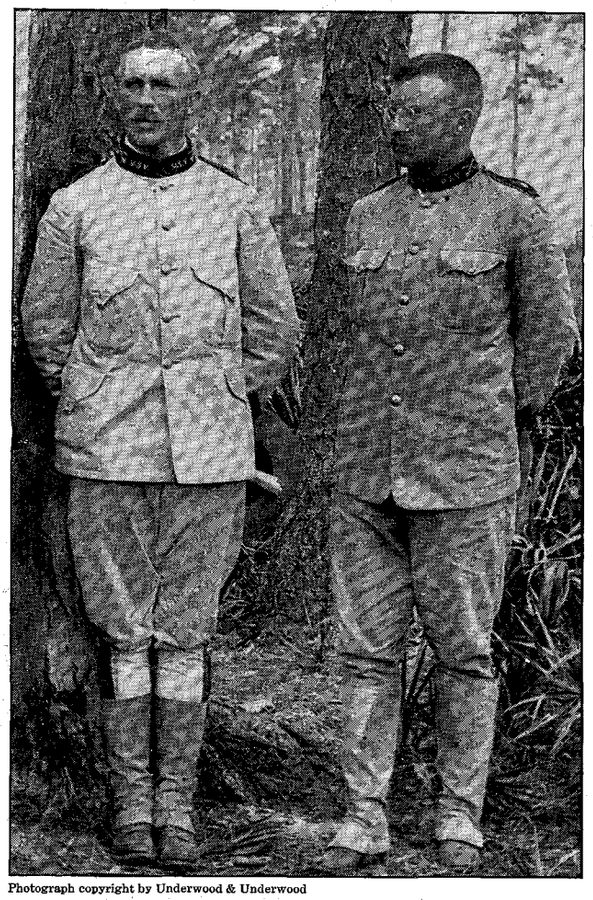
TAPS FOR LEONARD WOOD, SOLDIER AND PROCONSUL



Photograph copyright by Underwood & Underwood

TWO FAMOUS ROUGH RIDERS

A souvenir of the Spanish-American war of 1898—Leonard Wood and Theodore Roosevelt, when they went to Cuba as Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel, respectively, of the famous band of cowboys and sportsmen known as the Rough Riders.

TWO GREAT PRIZES of destiny, which seemed almost within his grasp, he was fated to miss by inches, observes one commentator on the passing of Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood, after an operation in a Boston hospital. One of those prizes was the supreme command of the American forces in the World War; the other was the Presidency of the United tates. He "probably came closer to being President than any man in American history who was not actually nominated," declares this writer, while the decision not to make him commander-in-chief of the A. E. F. was reached "only after profound consideration." In this latter connection we are told that had t not been for his limp, which dated back to an injury in Cuba, and was accompanied with a pronounced shortness of breath, Leonard Wood and not John J. Pershing would "in all human probability" have led the doughboys across the sea. Of the origin of the limp, we are told that in rising from his desk one day, while Governor-General of Cuba, he struck his head against a sharp point in a chandelier, injuring a portion of the brain which governs nerves leading to the leg muscles. That same injury eventually led to his death, according to the writer here quoted, Carter Field, who tells us further in the New York *Herald Tribune:*

It was while Secretary of War Newton D. Baker was pondering his choice for this command, with Wood and Pershing as the two chief candidates, Bliss having been eliminated on account of his age, that the decision was reached. Baker went to Plattsburg, and Wood took him up on a hill to show him the maneuvers. Wood's "game" leg caused frequent pauses for breath, and Baker decided, so he told friends afterward, that the General's physical condition would not justify entrusting the supreme command to him.

Aside from missing his two greatest ambitions, General Wood has played a significant and far-reaching part in a vital period of American history, says Mr. Field, and his life "reads like a cross-section of the generation which saw America emerge from isolation and become a world figure, not only in actual power, but by influence and example." For a feeling appreciation of the General's services to his country, we turn to a New York *Times* editorial:

America's great proconsul has laid down his office. He had refused to let physical disabilities, long separation from friends, merciless climatic conditions, fierce opposition in front of him, and ignorant or partizan vilification behind him, deflect him from his considered course, or turn him from the task which he undertook from a sense of patriotic duty. He fought a good fight to the end, and now lies dead as one carried from the field. Had he come back from the World War with the marks of death upon him, he would have been put high among its highest heroes. But he is not the less deserving of great and lasting credit for what he did in preparing our forces for their part in that war, and in giving his remaining days to constructive work in the farthest and most difficult outpost of his country's service. He is American brother to him for whom, as Kipling wrote, the strong men at the banquet board "beyond the loom of the last lone star" gladly and proudly make room. He did his work, held his peace and had no fear to die.

Born a New Englander, trained as a physician, admitted to the Army as a surgeon, Leonard Wood exemplified in a kindly and intrepid nature the virtues which are most to be desired. His first success in administering Santiago discredited an ancient adage which advised against dwelling in a city whose Governor is a physician. The young physician-soldier Governor gave evidence of a rare combination of administrative ability and scientific equipment, which he further exhibited in his military Governor-Generalship of Cuba. Like Caius Gracchus, who served his country both at home and in a neighboring island, he was at

International Newsreel photograph

THE VETERAN WITH ANOTHER PRESIDENT

One of the last photographs of Major-General Wood, taken when he visited President Coolidge at the summer White House, on his return from the Philippines a few weeks ago, and entered into the pleasantry of donning one of his host's ten-gallon hats.

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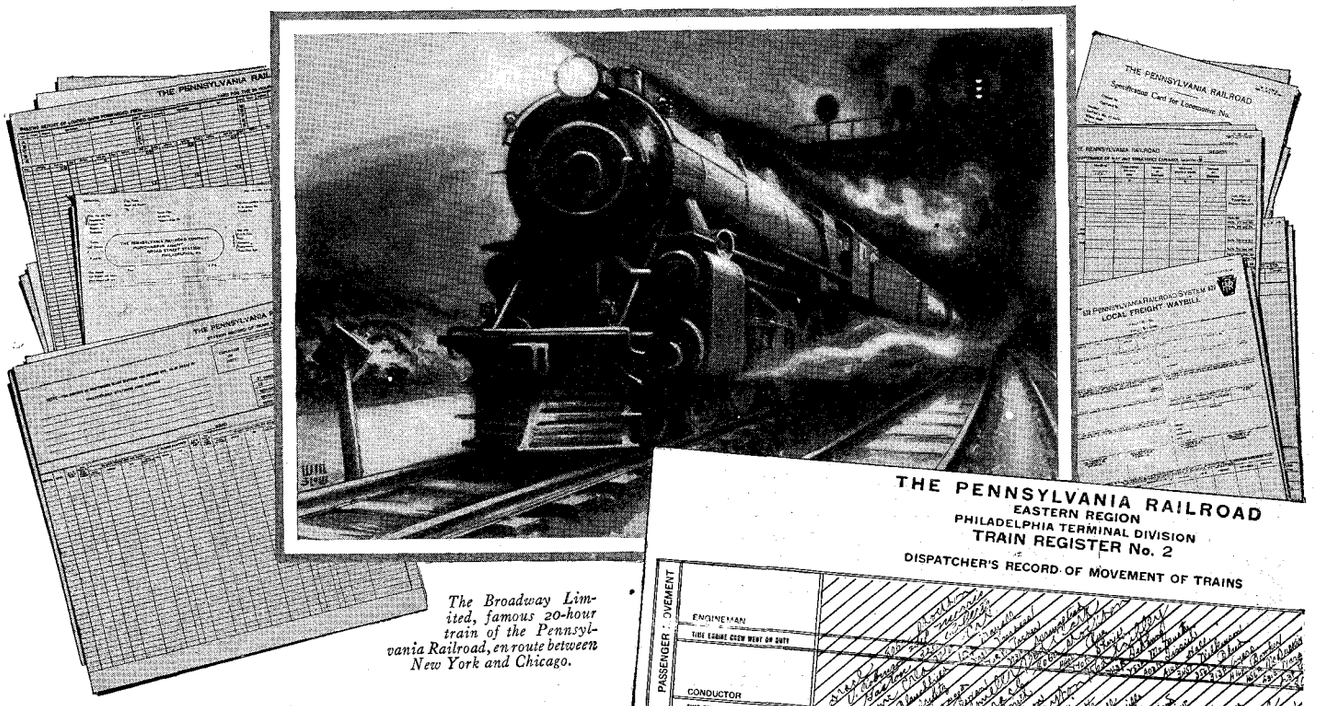

The Broadway Limited, famous 20-hour train of the Pennsylvania Railroad, en route between New York and Chicago.

This is the Train Register on which the dispatcher keeps a record of every train that passes over his division.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
EASTERN REGION
PHILADELPHIA TERMINAL DIVISION
TRAIN REGISTER No. 2
DISPATCHER'S RECORD OF MOVEMENT OF TRAINS

"Printed Forms *an aid to safety*" . . . says the Pennsylvania Railroad

AS the Broadway Limited speeds over the nine hundred and eight miles of track between New York and Chicago, vigilant eyes guard it every foot of the way.

On each division a dispatcher keeps a detailed record as famous No. 29, and every other train, goes through.

This record, called the Train Register, is reproduced above. Train number, engine number, weather conditions, number of cars, name of engineer, time engine and train crew went on duty, name of conductor, train schedule over the division—all are recorded on this important printed form.

Printed forms keep an accurate watch on operation. They keep a business "on its toes." Printed forms fix responsibility. They prevent misunderstandings, arguments, loss of time, needless errors, and general "looseness" in the operation of big business.

Requisitions, invoices, specification sheets, freight reports, record of train movements, maintenance estimates, waybills, estimates—are a few of the important printed forms that contribute to the marvelous operating efficiency of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Why Hammermill Bond is the right paper for printed forms

First, this standard bond paper has just the right surface for pen, pencil, typewriter, carbon, or printing. Next, it is available in twelve colors and white, so that forms for different jobs or departments can be identified by color. Also, Hammermill Bond is uniform in quality. In addition, it is strong, to stand rough usage. Finally, its reasonable price makes its use a genuine economy.

Go to your printer. Let him help you get better printed forms. He knows Hammermill Bond, uses it, likes it—because it gives satisfactory results and makes satisfied customers.

Working Kit sent without charge

Dictate a note now. Ask for our Working Kit of printed forms with samples of Hammermill Bond in all colors. Please write for it on your business letterhead.

We will mail it at once without charge to you. Hammermill Paper Company, Erie, Pennsylvania.

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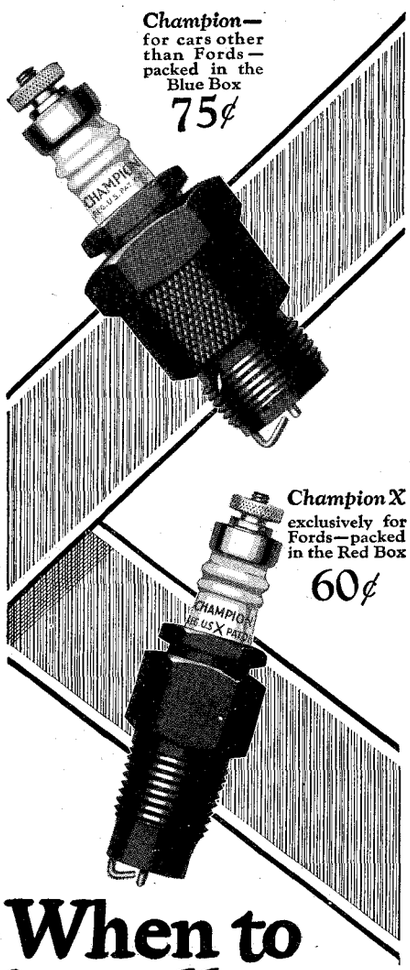

When to install new Spark Plugs

Dependable Champions are built to last longer than any other spark plug made. They have perfectly plain, easily recognized points of material and structural superiorities, including sillimanite insulators, special analysis electrodes and two-piece construction which insure long life. And yet Champion—selling nearly 70 per cent of all the spark plugs used the world over—Champion out of its experience says this to you:—*Change your Spark Plugs every ten thousand miles if you want to get the utmost out of your motor and the greatest good out of your car for less money.*

CHAMPION
Spark Plugs
TOLEDO, OHIO.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

ease with contractors, artificers, ambassadors, magistrates, and literary men alike, preserving his dignity while showing due courtesy to every man. He resembled the ancient Roman tribune also in that he was more skilful in private intercourse with men and in business transactions than in his speeches on the rostra, tho some of his rugged, fearless public utterances are still remembered. His early career in Cuba and the Philippines was successful both as a soldier and a man of public affairs.

Then followed the purely military period in which "Dr. Wood," who was at first employed as a "contract surgeon," and who soon won the Congressional Medal of Honor as a soldier, became the Chief of Staff of the United States Army, and "the best-known professional soldier at home or abroad." A real soldier he showed himself to be, especially when, assigned to a subordinate position, he yet served with as great zeal, notably in establishing camps for the training of officers and later in preparing men under his command for service under others in the field where he himself wished to be. He has, like Lord Roberts in England, been called the prophet of preparedness. But his unique distinction is that he was "the father of Plattsburg." Approximately 40,000 men had had some training as officers in the voluntary camps when the first call came.

What he might have achieved in the Presidency, which his friends sought for him, need not now be conjectured. He will have a place of his own in the history of his country. He has written the crowning chapter by his second period of service in the Philippines. He went back for the sake of the Filipinos and his own country's relations with them. He had nothing personally to gain. It was a "thankless job," he was quite well aware. But what he had done in these six years puts the nation and the people whom he sought so patiently, so intelligently and so courageously to help in his everlasting debt. When the personal jealousies and political rancors that have gathered about him have disappeared, as they will ere long, he will be revealed as the kindliest friend and wisest counselor that these island peoples have ever had. And some day the name of this son of a New Hampshire doctor, who attained the highest position in the Army, who was favored by many for the Presidency, and who in his last years took up a difficult work, will be written in the list of those who "fought and sailed and ruled and loved and made our world."

Born in Winchester, New Hampshire, on October 9, 1860, the son of a physician of *Mayflower* ancestry, Leonard Wood spent his boyhood in Pocasset, now Wensumet, Massachusetts, on the shores of Buzzard's Bay. Of his choice of a profession, *The Herald Tribune* tells us:

His inclination was toward the practise of medicine and surgery, especially in the Army—for his father had served with distinction as an army surgeon in the Civil War. So after he had done with the "little red schoolhouse" of Pocasset, he went to Pierce Academy, at Middleboro, Massachusetts, and thence to the medical department of Harvard University. From the latter institution he was graduated a doctor of medicine in 1884.

Following the example of his father, he turned away from promptings of professional preferment to undertake the tasks of an army surgeon with a fighting force on the Indian frontier. He was appointed from the State of Massachusetts on January 5, 1886, as an assistant surgeon, and was assigned to duty under Captain, afterward General, Henry W. Lawton, in a campaign against hostile Apaches.

The formidable Chief Geronimo was then on the warpath, and it was Lawton's task to track him down. He did it. And Lieutenant Wood was foremost in the long chase. For 2,400 miles, over the worst lands in the United States, the pursuit was maintained, Wood laying aside the scalpel for the sword, and leading the line as a fighting officer. For his achievements in that campaign, when he was only twenty-seven years old, he received the coveted Congressional Medal of Honor.

Thus he served until the outbreak of the Spanish War. Theodore Roosevelt at the time resigned the Assistant Secretaryship of the Navy in order to organize a regiment of cowboys and frontiersmen for service in Cuba. Having done this, however, realizing his own inexperience in military campaigning, he declined to command the men, but requested of the President that Captain Wood should be selected for that place.

So the young captain was made colonel of the 1st Regiment of United States Cavalry Volunteers, and Theodore Roosevelt served under him as lieutenant-colonel There followed the engagements at Las Guaymas and San Juan Hill, in recognition of his services in which he was on July 8, 1898, promoted to be brigadier-general of volunteers.

It was with these antecedents that on September 24, 1898, General Wood entered upon the task of Military Governor of Santiago de Cuba, and the Province of Oriente.

It was on December 20, 1899, that General Wood arrived at Havana to be Military Governor of Cuba. He was received with such manifestations of confidence and affection as had never been shown for any man, save, perhaps, Maximo Gomez.

One of his first works as Governor was to develop an adequate public-school system for Cuba. Within six months he increased the number of schools in the island from 655 to 3,313.

One of the greatest of General Wood's achievements in Cuba was the elimination of yellow fever. Dr. Carlos J. Finlay had propounded the theory that mosquitoes were the medium of infection, but no serious attempt had been made to determine its truth. But in 1900 a commission of four physicians was formed to give the matter a practical test, with the brave cooperation of soldiers from the United States Army. General Wood sanctioned the undertaking, appropriated the necessary funds and entered into the epochal enterprise with helpful sympathy and untiring zeal. The story of Camp Lazear is one of the most thrilling, romantic, and heroic in the age-long annals of the human race. Its culminating result was the demonstration of the correctness of Dr. Finlay's theory. Thereupon General Wood directed Major-Surgeon-General W. C. Gorgas to put the principles of that theory into practical effect.

In the years since that memorable achievement not a single case of yellow fever has originated in Havana.

It was General Wood's supreme privilege

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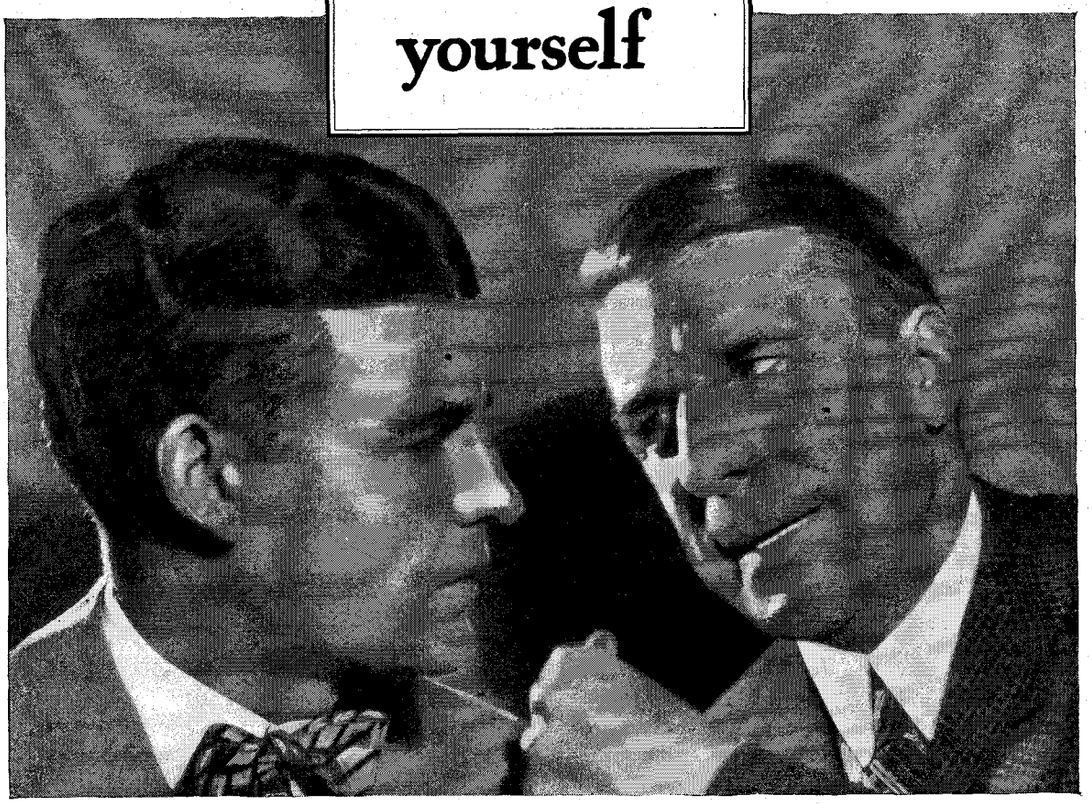
don't fool yourself



Decency demands it

Don't fool yourself by thinking that you never have halitosis (unpleasant breath). The worst offenders are usually unaware of it. You, yourself, can never tell.

Therefore, common decency demands that before meeting people, you put yourself on the polite side by the use of Listerine. You simply rinse the mouth.

1/3 Had Halitosis

115 barbers say that about every third man that walks into the shop has halitosis. Who should know better than barbers?

Face to face evidence

Immediately and effectively, Listerine combats unpleasant odors arising from teeth and gums, the most common source of halitosis. And the antiseptic essential oils combat the action of bacteria in the mouth.

Better keep a bottle handy in home and office so that you may never offend. Lambert Pharmacal Co., St. Louis, U. S. A.

LISTERINE

—the safe antiseptic

IS THERE ANY?

What is the point of paying more when Listerine Tooth Paste is a scientifically correct dentifrice and sells for 25c for a large size tube?

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to induct the Cuban people from their colonial status into the estate of a free and independent republic. In the summer of 1900, at the direction of the President of the United States, he issued a call for an election to be held on September 15 for members of a constitutional convention.

On October 14, 1901, he issued a call for a general election, for President, Vice-President, Senators, and Representatives, to be held on December 31. The election was held and Tomas Estrada Palma was chosen President. On May 20, 1902, in the very hall of the palace in which Spanish Governors had held sway, Leonard Wood formally transferred to Tomas Estrada Palma and his associates the government and control of the island and announced that American military occupation of Cuba was ended.

He then was assigned to the task of pacifying the Philippine Islands. So, in March, 1903, he was sent thither to command the Department of Mindanao and to be the Civil Governor of the newly organized Moro province, comprising the Mohammedan portion of the archipelago.

For three years he labored there untiringly, working, teaching, negotiating, fighting, until at last he had the satisfaction of seeing the once-turbulent Mohammedan islanders become the most orderly and loyal of all.

Then, in 1906, he was made Commanding General of the entire Philippine division, and filled that position with signal success until November, 1908.

Such was the record of General Wood preceding the outbreak of the Great War. The very year before the war, in 1913, he organized the first two training camps for officers.

MAKING A FRIEND OF AGUINALDO

The former leader of the Filipino insurrection, in the period succeeding the Spanish War, is here seen, returned from his long exile and posing amicably with the American Governor-General.

Here we find no mention of General Wood's physical disability as a bar to his being sent to France, as related by Mr. Carter Field in the previously quoted article. On the contrary, we are told that the General "was called upon to pass a physical examination, and was found perfectly fit in every respect." A later Washington dispatch from an Associated Press correspondent relates:

Leonard Wood, after he had learned in 1918 that he would not take the 89th Division, which he had trained, to France, exprest the view that "everybody must subordinate his ambition to one single purpose, and that is the winning of the war."

In a letter to Thomas R. Shipp, of this city, who had been associated with him in the Plattsburg training camp movement, the General said:

"My relief from the command of my division was, of course, a very bitter disappointment to me. The Secretary of War (Newton D. Baker), informed me that it was General Pershing's request that I be not sent to Europe.

"The battle-front in Europe is large enough for all the well-trained soldiers of foreign armies, and it should be large enough for the few trained and experienced officers we have."

General Wood underlined in his own hand the words concerning Pershing's request, and marked the letter "personal." Mr. Shipp said to-day he had observed his injunction until the General's death.

Returning to the *Herald Tribune* biography:

As the time approached for the election of a new President of the United States, in 1920, General Wood was spontaneously regarded by a large proportion of the American people, with little regard for party, as the logical, fitting and best-equipped candidate. He was a strong popular favorite in the preliminary campaign and in the primary elections, and was recognized to be the leading candidate when the nominating convention met at Chicago on June 8, 1920. His name was presented by Gov. Henry J. Allen, of Kansas, and on the first ballot he received 287½ and held his strength with notable uniformity until the end. On the tenth and last ballot he received 156 votes.

A more intimate glimpse into the politics of the General's failure to grasp the nomination is given by Mr. Field in the article from which we have already quoted. He writes:

There is no denying that in 1919, the surge of public sentiment for Wood for President was overwhelming. By the time the Republican National Committee held its meeting in December of that year to pick the convention city, it was so obvious that the old-line politicians were inclined to bow to it, and any one consulting the files of the newspapers at the time of that committee meeting will see that then the newspapers most hostile to the General were obliged to tell of the Wood sentiment, and the probability that he would be nominated.

The original mistake, which was to cost the Presidency, had been made at that time, but was not then apparent. It was the choice of John T. King as campaign manager. On the surface it seemed a most intelligent selection. It was known that if Theodore Roosevelt had lived, he would have been a candidate, and that John T. King would have managed his campaign.

But King began promising all the appointments in the world in exchange for promises of delegates—word of this reached the General, and King was dropt overboard. In the resulting confusion, politicians who controlled delegates turned to other candidates—they did not like the idea of swapping horses in the middle of the stream—and they had no sympathy whatever with the alleged motive. It seemed to each of them as tho it was probably the promises made to him personally which had caused King to be ditched.

Had there been no campaign whatever for Wood, no King episode and no William Cooper Proctor aftermath, it is the opinion of many keen observers that Wood would have been nominated instead of Harding at Chicago after Lowden was wrecked by the Moore-Goldstein episode. At that time the convention was desperate for a candidate, and actually picked a man—Harding—who, despite his lovable qualities, had been an utter failure as a primary candidate before the convention. He had not even been able to muster his own State delegation solidly behind him, some of the Ohio districts having preferred Wood.

The bitter animosity of King and some of his powerful friends was enough to swing the tide to Harding on that memorable Saturday when Wood's friends were fighting for an adjournment to the following week in the hope of having cold reason prevail. Had it not been for this factor it is likely that adjournment would have been taken and the choice of Wood by the convention would have been almost sure, had it not been for the implacable enmity of King, "Jake" Hamon and "Tobe" Hert.

Wood's judgment in throwing King overboard was more than vindicated, years afterward, by the disclosures with respect to the Alien Property Custodian's office before King's death. Hamon did not live to see Harding inaugurated, while Hert died in a Washington hotel shortly thereafter.

Returning to the same newspaper's more detailed biographical sketch, we read on:

In the last half of the career of Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood there were two outstanding achievements—his organization of the Plattsburg training camps, which gave to America trained officers when she needed them in the World War, and his administration of the Philippine Islands.

Six years ago he went to the Philippines after missing the nomination as Republican candidate for President in 1920 by a few votes, and there he devoted himself to bringing the Government back into the channels he thought proper. Under the administration of Francis Burton Harrison, the Wilson appointee,

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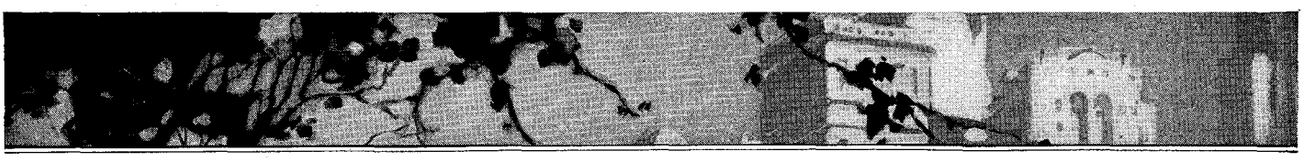

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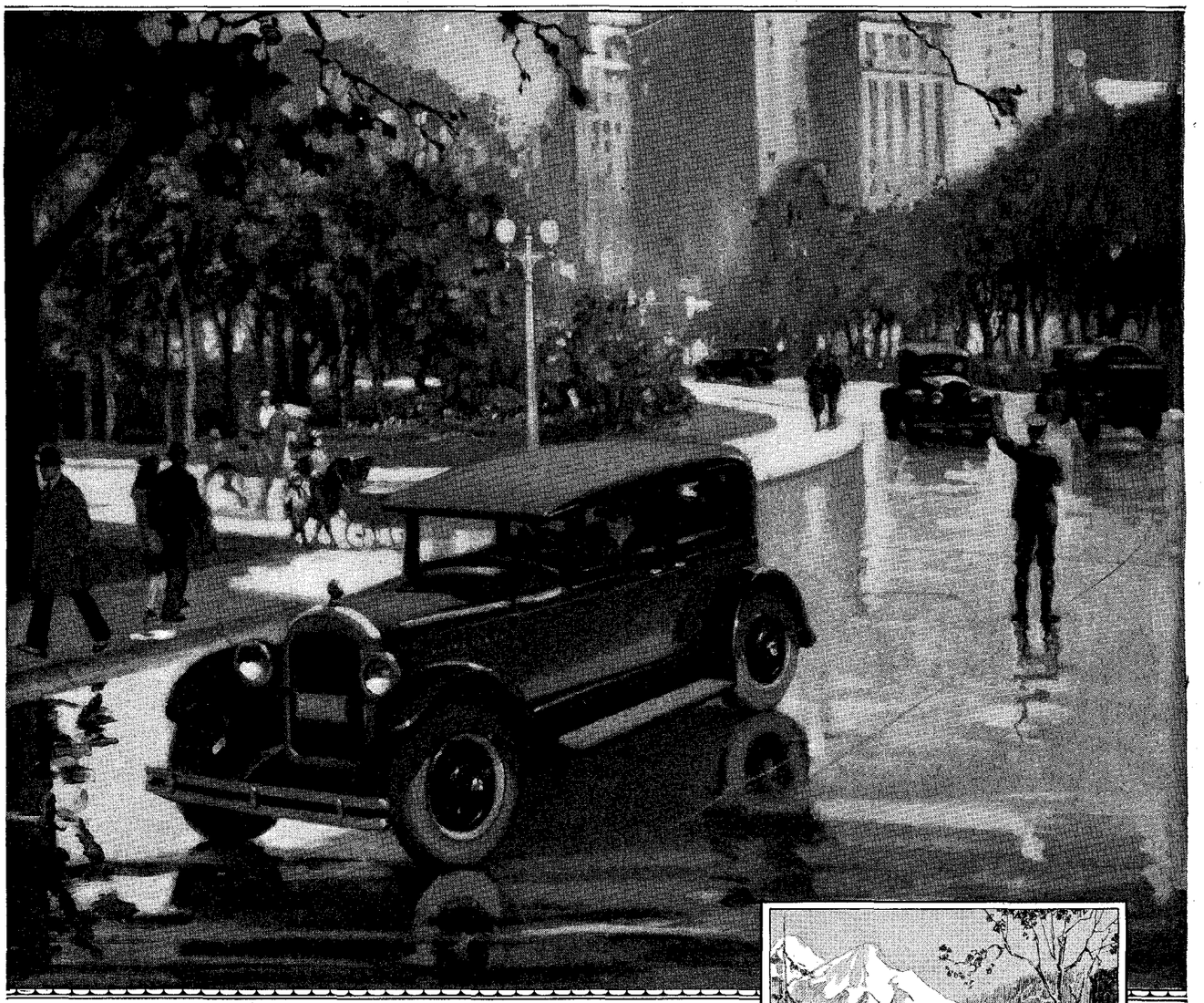

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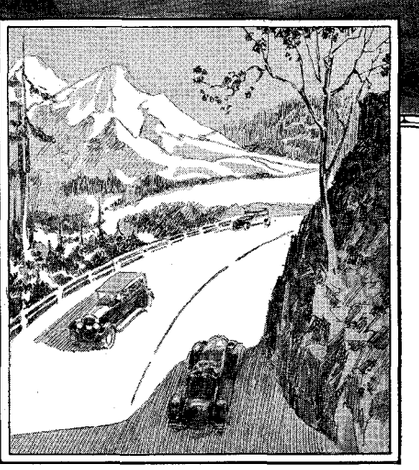

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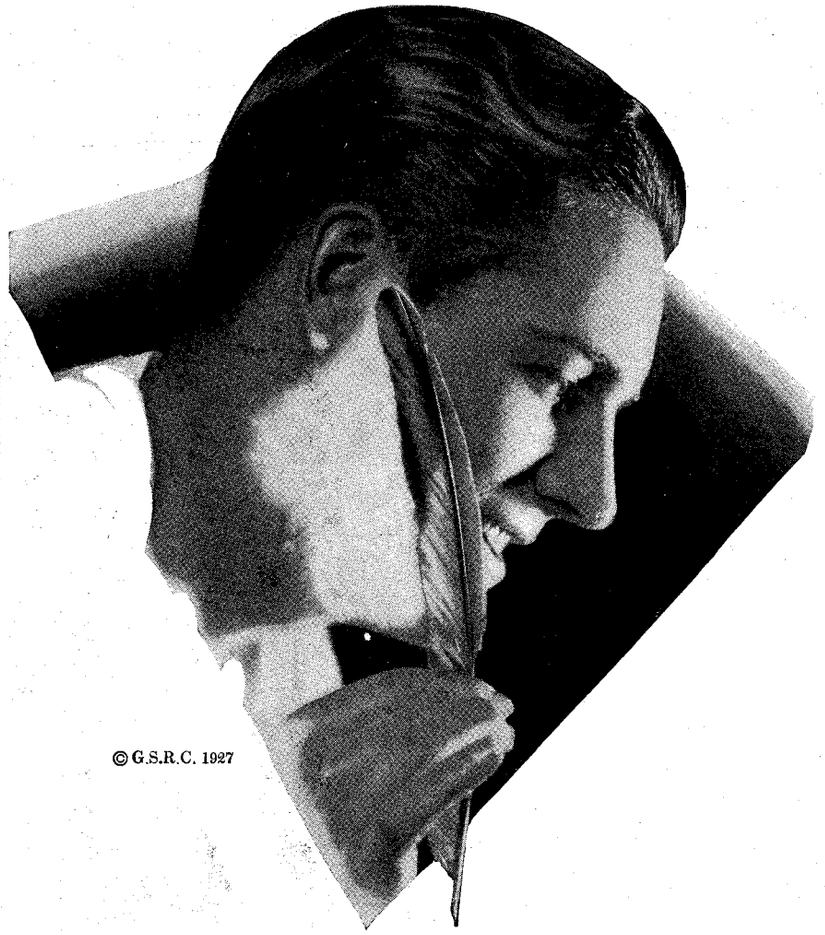

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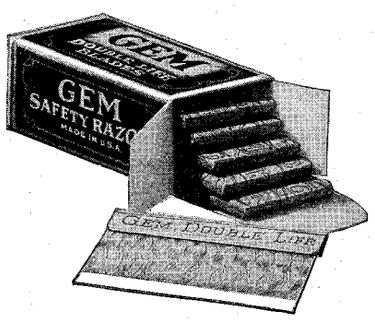

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

the Government had been almost entirely in the hands of the Filipinos. General Wood decided this was improper, because the natives had not had enough experience in governmental matters.

One of the reasons for his seeking to take control from the Filipinos was that they had permitted the work of leprosy control to fall into inefficiency. He promptly sought an increase in the leprosy budget, and when he had left the islands for his first vacation in six years the lepers' budget constituted 2 per cent. of the entire budget, which averaged $800,000 a year.

This he found was not enough, so on July 26 of last year he issued an appeal to the United States for private citizens to raise a fund of $2,000,000 to stamp out the disease. At that time he said the plague could be eradicated by 1932, if the fund were raised.

This money was to go for the erection of a modern laboratory at the Culion Leper Colony, south of Manila, and for an endowment to engage competent medical men. Other parts of the endowment were to go for segregation work and the improvement of diet, living conditions and service.

The treatment at the Culion Colony, which General Wood rebuilt from a shambles to a modern institution, was the application of various forms of chaulmoogra oil, the cure discovered in India years ago by Sir Leonard Rogers, the noted British physician. Under the immediate direction of Dr. Victor G. Heisor and with the active aid of General Wood, who started his army career as a physician, the Culion Colony became the most noted in the world, and last year had a record of curing 1,000 cases.

The average number of lepers handled at the colony was 6,000. Lepers in an early stage of the disease can be cured, the consensus of medical opinion holds, and it was the chief duty of General Wood to get the lepers into the colony before the ravages of the disease had gone too far. To accomplish this he had to overcome the terrible fear of persons who knew they had the disease, and by propaganda and educational methods he accomplished that result.

"Culion," he said, when making his appeal for the $2,000,000 fund, "was known as the Island of Despair, but now it is called the Island of Hope. It has been proved that cures are possible at an early stage of the disease, and more likely if treatment is started quickly."

Under the administration of General Wood, the Culion Colony cured 20 per cent. of the patients admitted, and halted the ravages of the disease in 60 per cent. of the cases, thus leaving only 20 per cent. which were unaffected, a great advance in a disease which only a few years ago was considered absolutely incurable.

Among his other reforms in the Philippines was the institution of a rigorously economical government, wherein all waste was cut to a minimum. He asserted that before he came to Manila the native politicians had thrown funds about extravagantly under the lenient administration of Governor-General Harrison.

It was fourteen years ago that General Wood undertook the first of his great achievements of the latter years of his life. To-day the United States has more than 200,000 young civilians capable of commanding military units in actual warfare, because of his efforts then. The civilian

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training camps he established furnished 96,000 able officers to the Army in the period, between April, 1917, and the Armistice on November 11, 1918.

Plattsburg, that vast drill factory that turned out officers by the hundreds, was the finest example of what the "father of the training-camp idea" hoped for, but dozens of other camps before and since the World War have proved to army officials and civilians that preparedness is popular if properly presented. That was General Wood's slogan when he convinced the authorities that civilian training camps would one day save the nation.

Back in the early spring of 1913, months before any overt act in Europe presaged the World War, General Wood as chief of staff gave the civilian young men of the country a critical glance and discovered them to be wofully ignorant of the military arts. The nation's standing Army had dwindled to a pitiful 25,000 men, and the forty-eight States had a more or less martially efficient militia of 149,000. The remainder of the active young men in the nation knew nothing whatever about soldiering in its broadest sense.

General Wood immediately began a campaign for summer military training camps, his zeal in promoting the popularity of the idea quickly earning for him the title, "prophet of preparedness." He was earnestly confident that it was the duty of educated young men to prepare themselves for war. He did not see war coming. He thought of the United States as "peaceful and unmilitary, but warlike," a people desirous of living in amity. He also saw thousands of young college students frittering away their vacations and it irked him. He conceived the plan to devote one month of the summer vacation from books to intense, proper and informative war training. He found that in the colleges military training was played with, but hardly at.

Two camps were established, we are told. One was at Monterey, California, where sixty-three young men from twenty-nine colleges and universities were gathered, and the other on the field of Gettysburg, where 159 students from sixty-one schools met. That was 222 men learning efficiently to take up arms, points out the writer; and now, by way of contrast:

Early last month 35,000 similar young men began a month's training in camps dotted all over the country.

The next summer, 1914, and the summer of the birth of the World War saw 667 under training in four camps, and in the summer of 1915 there were 1,066 college men at work in the camps at Plattsburg, San Francisco, American Lake, Washington, and Ludington, Michigan. The *Lusitania* had been sunk on May 8, and it was clear that soon ably trained men would become a necessity. Business men turned to General Wood and asked him to broaden Plattsburg and give them its advantages. He worked out the program that was to furnish excellent American officer material at a critical time.

Soon letters poured in from all parts of the country, even from those sections that had been cold to preparedness, urging him to widen the scope of the Plattsburg movement. There was no Federal appropriation for the Plattsburg movement, and the student soldiers or their employers paid for food, transportation and uniforms. The requirements for admission

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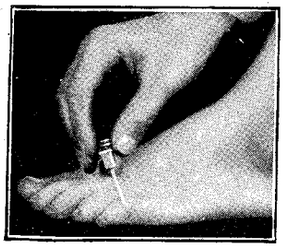

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

to the 1915 camp were college training or its equivalent.

The camp idea was growing and was receiving the support of leading citizens. Col. Theodore Roosevelt went to the camp and uttered a sizzling speech that attacked "Chinafied" government military policies. Lindley M. Garrison, Secretary of War, read that speech in the papers and rebuked General Wood for allowing such utterances on a military reservation. Colonel Roosevelt replied on his own account, and it was warm. Mr. Garrison subsequently became an enthusiast for the Plattsburg movement.

Early in 1917 it was estimated that 100,000 young men desired training for war, and there were 27,341 actually enrolled for the camps. Then came the entry of the United States into the war and the beginning of the ninety-day officer schools. Men who had been at Plattsburg previously and at associate civilian training camps were absorbed at once, with the result that easily two-thirds of the line officers in the Army during the war received their training through the Plattsburg idea.

When the war was ended the country plunged into the usual wallow of unpreparedness that follows great martial struggles, but the fight to maintain the civilian training camps was continued, and in 1920 the national defense act was passed. This provided for a larger standing Army than most pacifists desired, and also for the regular training of youth at summer camps. Arrangements were made for the Government to pay the expenses of the young men who desired to attend.

The Plattsburg movement that General Wood fathered survives in these camps that have trebled in attendance since 1921, while the government appropriations for their work has kept a similar pace. In 1921 the appropriation was $900,000 and attendance 10,681. This summer the appropriation was $2,694,914, and the attendance 35,000.

And the second benefit of the training-camp idea as exprest by General Wood continues to show after each summer session: not only are the students learning the arts of war, but they are returning to their work in factories and offices physically and mentally more alert than when they entered the camp a month or so before.

General Wood's administration of the affairs of the Philippines has been a subject of controversy. Some of his critics would have had him act with greater complaisance toward the Filipino desire for independence. His own convictions on that subject are quoted by Louis J. Lang in a recent interview in the New York *American*, thus:

"Before the people of the Philippines achieve independence these accomplishments are absolutely imperative:

"1. Investment of more American capital and enterprise to develop the vast resources of the islands.

"2. Development of education and radio, and the business and industrial training of the natives, so as to fit them to handle the great problems which will face them if the United States Government ever ceases to exercise control.

"3. More American teachers to teach the English language, and gradually eliminate

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the eighty-seven dialects spoken by the natives.

"4. Expansion of natural defense and individual courage, so that the natives may no longer fear to express themselves openly and frankly."

In this, perhaps his last public expression on the subject, the General continued:

"Tho the situation has somewhat improved since 1924, I still maintain that the Filipinos are not yet fit to be entrusted with self-government. While it is true that since 1898, when our Government assumed control of the islands, we have built many new schoolhouses, where 1,000,000 pupils attend, and employ 27,000 teachers, it must be kept in mind that there are over 12,000,000 people on the hundreds of scattered islands, a population which I think exceeds that of the State of New York.

"Would you drive away those who have the money and the willingness to develop the sugar, tobacco, rubber, and other industries by giving all authority to a little group of agitators, who have tried to line up the natives against the Government and representatives of the United States?

"Naturally many Filipinos demand immediate independence through racial pride. Agitators have conducted and are conducting misleading propaganda campaigns. They do not tell the natives what independence may mean in taxation. They do not recite how it might spell ruin for sugar, tobacco, rubber, and other industries."

The General was asked if he referred to Quezon, chief of the pro-independence forces. He is quoted as replying;

"Everybody knows that Mr. Quezon is doing all he can to have the islands cut adrift from the United States Government. On the other hand, I repeat what I have often said, that General Aguinaldo, who led the revolution in the nineties, is as loyal to the United States Government as any American. He fully realizes, as we do, that the natives are not ready to have a Government of their own. He is working with us harmoniously to develop education, business and industry, so as to fit the natives for intelligent, progressive citizenship.

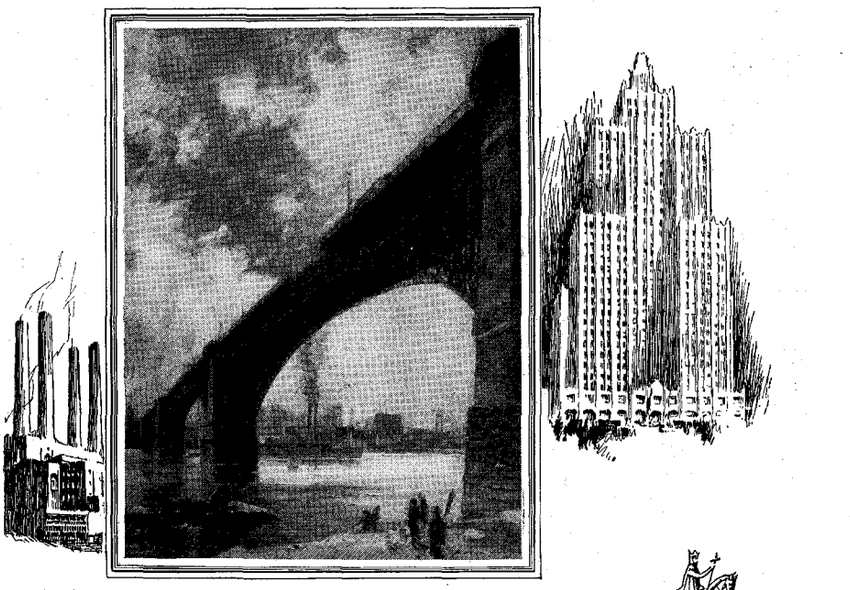
"Those who persist in urging a quick severance of ties between the islands and the United States forget what Uncle Sam has done for the people in the Philippines. First of all, they are more prosperous than at any time in their history. My report to Washington last January shows that.

"We have less crime than in many years. The people are happy and contented. Economically and in sanitation the islands are in better shape than ever.

"Public order is excellent. Of course there have been some disturbances in the Moro region, but we have a splendid native police force, and generally they have proved themselves as loyal to the United States Government as our soldiers and sailors.

"I travel unarmed everywhere and without fear of molestation. Women travel all over the islands and are treated with every consideration.

"I know that President Coolidge is cooperating with me in all methods for betterment of conditions in the Philippines. He has, from the day he assumed the Presidency, supported me in every way. President Coolidge and I have a perfect understanding as to the future government policy on the islands."



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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

EXPLAINING THE MOVE TOWARD EASIER MONEY

AT A TIME OF YEAR when there is likely to be a trend toward higher interest rates because of the autumnal speeding up of business and crop-moving demands for money, Federal Reserve authorities gave all the financial writers something to talk about by leveling downward Reserve Bank rediscount rates. The stamp of official approval has been placed on easy money, says the financial editor of the New York *Evening Post*, by the successive reduction of the rediscount rates of the Kansas City, St. Louis, Boston, New York, and Cleveland Reserve Banks from 4 to 3½ per cent. Other banks are expected to follow until the 3½ per cent. level will be official practically throughout the country. The results of the cut, it is widely noted, were less spectacular in Wall Street because of the preceding action in Kansas City and St. Louis which discounted the rate change in New York, and also because this change came during the week made memorable by President Coolidge's announcement of his choice not to run for reelection. Cheaper money would naturally have given a fillip to speculation, but the Coolidge renunciation naturally had its effect on what has been widely known as "the Coolidge bull market." While there is no reason for believing that the two actions were timed to offset each other in the speculative mind, the fact is "they have done so," declares the New York *Journal of Commerce*. Another factor tending to repress speculative fervor was the material expansion in brokers' loans, which the New York *Times* cites as another influence toward caution. But the results of the New York rate cut, we read on the financial page of the New York *Times*, was felt in other lines of activity than the stock market:

A spirited upward movement in bonds followed the official sanction given to the low level of money rates; stability of credit costs was assured, at least for the time being; sterling exchange rose to its highest level of the present year, and the opinion is generally held in Wall Street that the reduction here has removed the necessity for an advance in the discount rate of the Bank of England, which has heretofore been regarded as almost inevitable.

The decline in bankers' acceptance rates, in the opinion of most Wall Street observers, had made the rediscount-rate cut here inevitable. Sixty- and ninety-day acceptances had reached a level three-quarters of 1 per cent. below the rediscount rate. Meanwhile other money rates had declined to a point which left the bank out of line with the market.

The policy of the Federal Reserve banks of maintaining a stable basis of money rates was well illustrated by the rediscount-rate changes. Through a variety of reasons, of which the chief were a slackening of business and a liquidation of bank loans by farmers, money rates had become unusually low in St. Louis and Kansas City, districts which serve large crop regions. The rediscount-rate cuts in the Middle West followed, and if the New York rate had been left unchanged the resulting gravitation of funds to this center from the interior of the country would have demoralized money rates here. Then, when the heavy crop-moving requirements made themselves felt later, there would have been a heavy return movement of funds to the interior which would have caused a strain here.

This uncertainty has been removed by placing rediscount rates on a level in the Eastern and Middle Western districts. The consensus in Wall Street is that easy money rates now will remain on a low level until well into the autumn.

Back of the whole situation, we read in a Consolidated Press dispatch from New York, is still our huge gold surplus:

Conservative bankers would like to see some redistribution of this gold, which is so much needed in countries other than the United States. The gold does not come in in quite such large amounts as it did, but it still comes in. The weekly statement of the Federal Reserve Bank (for the first week of August) did show a loss in gold reserves of some $13,500,000, but on the year the item was up $173,100,000.

As to the future, easy money must make itself felt. Certainly it will in bonds, which are primarily investment securities and only in a very secondary way speculative. Almost as surely the same result will follow in the stock market. This is not to say that there may not be a temporary reaction, but it is not likely to be prolonged.

The advent of cheap money at this season of the year is looked upon, we read in the New York *Evening Post*, "as a stimulus likely to encourage business for the rest of 1927." Certainly, says *The American Banker*, the reduction in Federal Reserve Bank rates beginning in the Middle West "is a distinct benefit to agriculture and the live-stock industry," and it thinks the authorities had that very much in mind:

Here was a chance to make a beautiful gesture to the restive farmer. Let the rediscount rate be lowered in one of the Reserve banks in the agricultural districts, and then the Federal Reserve Board could point out to him that they had done their part in making funds cheap for him during his harvesting period. The Board apparently grasped the opportunity. It is unquestionably good politics, and the Federal Reserve system, with its present great holdings of gold, can afford to make such gestures. The only question is with regard to the precedents set up.

But this is not the only question raised by the more skeptical writers. The New York *Evening World* sees no lack of demands for funds, especially for speculation, and it asks: "Can it be that general business, with its demands upon the money market, is subsiding even faster than the 'Coolidge boom' in stocks is going the other way on another view of general business prosperity?" It seems to the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* that the rate reduction at present is "ill-advised," especially in view of the fact that business houses are not borrowing. It is possible, we read, "that easier borrowing terms may prove of psychological advantage in stimulating recovery from the summer let-down, but, on the other hand, credit conditions at no time in the past three years have been unfavorable enough to act as a curb upon normal business activity." In the opinion of the Ohio daily:

If one could get to the bottom of the current-rate reductions he would probably find that they are based rather upon considerations affecting the treasury's fall financing, than upon the needs of trade and industry. When the treasury announced its plan for calling the Second Liberties, it offered in exchange for them government obligations bearing a rate so low as to be unattractive to the ordinary borrower. Considerable borrowing accordingly will be necessary in order to secure the funds for bond redemption, and a low rate of rediscount will conform with the treasury's convenience at that time.

"Some raising of the eyebrows in banking circles throughout the country" is noted by the Chicago *Tribune*, which adds its hope and belief that "the unfortunate consequences of the lowering of the rate can be minimized if bankers continue to keep a wise restraint upon loans." Among the doubters is the New York *Journal of Commerce*, which says that "with the assurance afforded by rate reductions that funds will continue to be available in generous amounts to further speculation operations, the Reserve Bank will not be able to disavow responsibility if, later on, reaction from excess should bring about a general collapse of values." So from the domestic standpoint the *Journal of Commerce* finds the arguments against rate reduction the more compelling. But—

Looking abroad and particularly to England, a reason for rate reduction might be discovered if we were prepared to imagine that the discount policy of one of our Reserve banks would ever be controlled or influenced by the desires of another country to the possible detriment of our domestic interests. It

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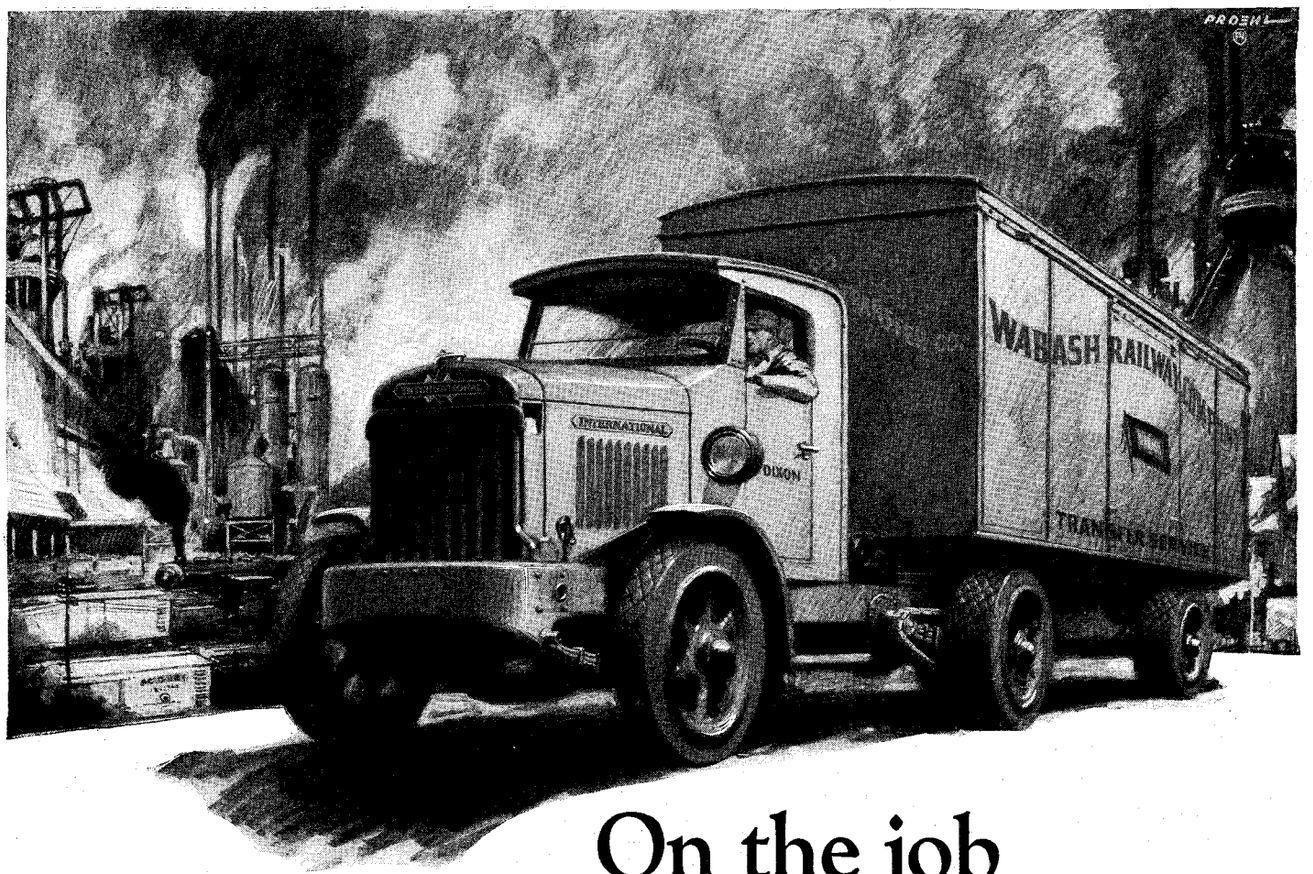

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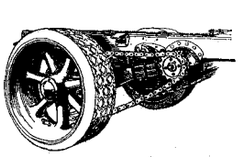

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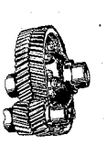

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

is certain that the English will welcome a development that may enable them to avoid the unpleasant prospect of a further advance in the official rate of the Bank of England.

One factor undoubtedly influencing the Reserve Board authorities, writes Paul Willard Garrett, financial editor of the New York *Evening Post*, was the desire "to assist London in its effort to maintain a comfortable money position":

Our authorities recognize the delicate situation into which London bankers were thrown by the Bank of France which, to arrest the rise of the franc, increased its foreign holdings to 24,000,000,000 francs from only 4,000,000,000 early last December. The French program has been strikingly successful in doing what was intended. It has stabilized the franc. But the accumulation of nearly one billion dollars in foreign exchanges to accomplish that end has given France a powerful weapon in the money market. There was danger that France in an effort to protect her own position might indirectly tighten funds at London and thus discourage the trade revival there so much desired. It now seems possible that the Bank of England may allow its own rate to stand at 4½ per cent. and attract funds in larger volume than before.

Instead of raising its bank rate and thus choking trade to draw funds, the Bank of England can, thanks to the New York institution, obtain pretty much the same ends without action. A spread of a full 1 per cent. now separates the two rates.

London financial correspondents of several New York newspapers agree that the reduction of the New York bank rate is very encouraging to financial circles in the British capital. But a certain uneasiness is manifested by Glenn Griswold, editor of the Chicago *Journal of Commerce*, who hints that the movement toward lower discount rates may be traced back to the recent visit of the heads of the British, French, and German banks of issue. It may be necessary and justifiable, he says, to help England, but why, he asks, should it be pretended that the move is being taken to help our farmers? According to the Chicago editor—

What Europe wants, and what the present Federal Reserve manipulations are intended to provide, is an artificial expansion in our business, an increase instead of a decline in commodity prices; so that Europe may get more money for the goods she sells to us, and so that we may not sell so cheaply to our foreign customers in competition with Europe.

Europe and particularly England wants, and no doubt needs, a very low money market in this country, so that American bank funds in large totals may be attracted to England; and to that end our discount rates are to be reduced. But why not go directly and openly and honestly about the business of determining the extent to which we need to protect ourselves by helping Europe—and then do it?

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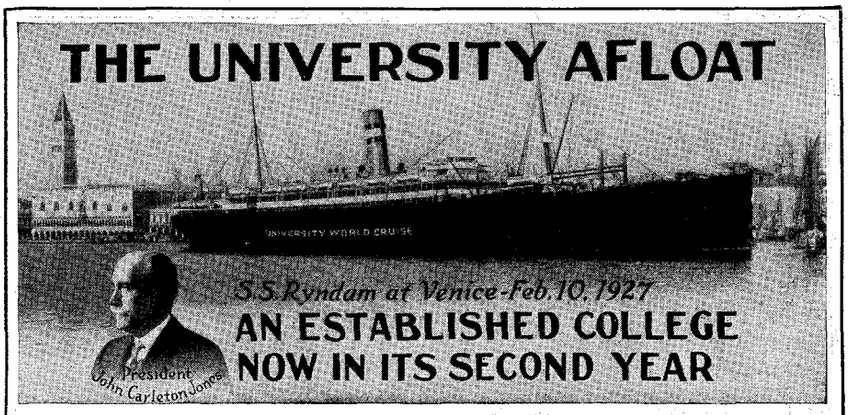
ONE of Uncle Sam's assistant commercial attachés, after being stationed in Berlin for three years, returns to the United States and declares that Germany is the greatest competitor that the United States has to face in world markets. German export trade, he says, is going up by leaps and bounds, and in Holland, Japan, and South America our manufactured goods face serious competition. According to a New York *Journal of Commerce* editorial:

While the United States Department of Commerce, for instance, is worrying because the export trade of Germany is expanding, the American representative of the reparations claimants is equally perturbed because the growth of that same export trade has not been as rapid as it must be if Germany is to meet, out of her own resources, the payments fixt by the Dawes plan.

What precisely is the position of Germany at the moment? While some complain of the competition of her growing exports, others fix their attention upon the even more rapid increase in imports, which has resulted in producing an unfavorable trade balance of about one and one-half billion marks during the first five months of the current year. So far as the reparations authorities are concerned, the outlook will continue to appear thoroughly unsatisfactory as long as these unfavorable balances persist, no matter how many foreign markets German exporters may enter and conquer. It is only when exports begin to outstrip imports that the chances become better for solving transfer difficulties without recourse to borrowing to replenish Germany's exhausted foreign balances.

For the people of the United States, interest in reparations payments is distinctly a minor matter. Americans who have invested in German securities, whether issued by private or by public authorities, are, it is true, alined alongside the reparations claimants, in so far as they, too, in the long run, must be paid out of credits built up in foreign countries. That means, of course, credits established through sales of goods abroad. Our chief concern, nevertheless, is with the position of Germany as buyer and seller in foreign markets.

Granted that there has been a gradual rise in the sales abroad of German finished goods, such sales have been made possible because of a rapid increase in purchases abroad of the raw materials essential to the carrying on of domestic manufacture. Consequently, while some Americans may suffer from the increased competition of German finished goods, other sellers of raw materials will be profiting correspondingly from larger sales to Germany. Then, too, export gains stimulate Germany's demand for foreign foodstuffs and other commodities which she can not produce in quantity sufficient to satisfy her own needs. It would be a grave mistake, therefore, to assume that, because German finished goods may be ejecting some American goods from competitive foreign markets, there are no compensations to be found elsewhere. It might as well be admitted, however, that if the sponsors and administrators of the Dawes plan insist upon trying to maintain the existing schedule of payments, the United States will find in Germany a much-coerced and consequently decidedly energetic competitor.



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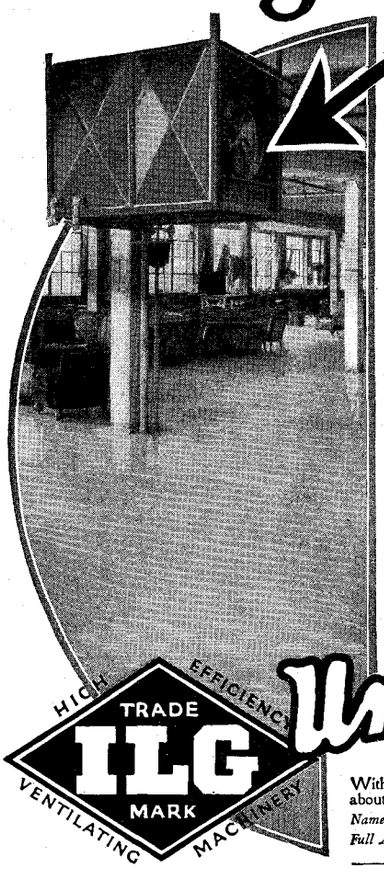

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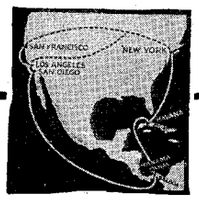

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CURRENT ▾ EVENTS

FOREIGN

August 3.—The World Conference on Faith and Order begins in Lausanne, Switzerland, with an opening address by Bishop Charles H. Brent, of the diocese of Western New York, on the need for Christian unity.

August 4.—The Three-Power Conference for the Limitation of Naval Armament, held at Geneva, ends without an agreement.

John Dillon, famous Irish leader, dies at a London nursing home, in his seventy-sixth year.

August 5.—Cornelius Edzard and Johann Risticz, German flyers, set a new record for a duration flight by remaining in the air 52 hours, 53 minutes, and 8 seconds, lowering the record established by Clarence D. Chamberlin and Bert Acosta by one hour and 12 minutes.

August 6.—The explosion of bombs and other forms of violence mark the general strike in the interior of Argentina on behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti.

August 7.—Demonstrations in behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti are held in London and Paris, and one is attempted in Munich, Germany.

August 8.—Demonstrations protesting against sentence of death passed on Sacco and Vanzetti are held in various cities in Europe, South America, and South Africa.

August 9.—A bomb is exploded in a station of the London Underground railway, supposedly by sympathizers of Sacco and Vanzetti, but no damage is done. Demonstrations in favor of Sacco and Vanzetti continue in several European cities.

DOMESTIC

August 3.—Gov. Alvan T. Fuller of Massachusetts announces that he finds no sufficient justification for intervention in behalf of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, the radicals condemned to death for the murder of a paymaster and his assistant seven years ago.

August 4.—President Coolidge is adopted by the Sioux Indians as technical chief of their nation, at the annual celebration of the settlement, fifty-one years ago, of Deadwood, South Dakota.

The proposed flight of Commander Richard E. Byrd over the South Pole is postponed until 1928, because of the need of longer preparations, it is announced.

August 5.—Two subway stations in New York City are wrecked by bombs, supposedly planted by sympathizers of Sacco and Vanzetti, and a score of people are injured. A threat to blow them up is received by members of the United States Supreme Court.

August 6.—New York City mobilizes its police force to prevent possible outbreaks by the sympathizers of Sacco and Vanzetti, and similar precaution is taken in other large cities.

The report of Gov. Alvan T. Fuller's advisory committee, just made public, states that no evidence of prejudice is found in the record of the trial of Sacco and Vanzetti.

The text of the so-called administration farm bill, just made public, provides for a revolving fund of $300,000,000 for the extension of the cooperative marketing system, but avoids the equalization fee and price-fixing provisions of the McNary-Haugen bill, vetoed by the President.

August 7.—Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood, Governor-General of the Philippines, dies in a hospital in Boston, in his sixty-seventh year.

August 8.—The Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court denies petitions for a writ of habeas corpus, stay of execution of sentence, and a writ of error in behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti, and Judge Webster Thayer denies them a new trial.

Five men implicated in the Jeff Calloway flogging in Alabama plead guilty and are sentenced to pay fines of $500 and serve six months in jail each.

August 9.—Judge Webster Thayer denies the petitions for revocation of sentence and stay of execution of Sacco and Vanzetti. Demonstrations on their behalf are held in New York City and Boston, a supposed plot to assassinate Governor Fuller of Massachusetts is uncovered, and in Chicago a powerful bomb is discovered in a deserted building next to a postal sub-station.

Mr. Longworth at Sea.—Connoisseurs of Irish bulls are just now regaling themselves with a sentence extracted from an address delivered by Speaker Longworth to the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, in which he said:

"Yesterday I stood on a mountain and I could see a sea of arid land that would be fertile if it had water on it."

This does credit to the generosity of Mr. Longworth's vocabulary and also to his political acumen. The people interested in irrigation will not quarrel with the form of pledges used by their supporters.—*New York Sun.*

Not Lost, but Gone Before.—Two farmers met in town a few days after a cyclone hit the countryside.

"Yes, it did quite a bit of damage out our way," said one, reflectively. "By the way, Hank, was that new barn of yours injured any?"

The other shifted his wad of chewing tobacco.

"I can't say rightly," he answered, slowly. "I ain't found it yet."—*The Outlook.*

Wasting Gas.—Little George, the garage mascot, was visiting his aunt. He found the cat in a sunny window purring cheerfully.

"Oh, Auntie, come quick," said little George, "the cat has gone to sleep and left his engine running."—*Annapolis Log.*

Had no Tex Rickard.—

In days of old when knights were bold,
They had some goodly fights,
But they were dumb, they never sold,
Their moving picture rights.

—*Reserve Red Cat.*

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To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

envy.—"A. G.," Wilkinsburg, Pa.—The word *envy* means "covet" and sometimes suggests selfishness, but in modern use the word does not always connote malice or evil intent. In its transitive sense, the verb *envy* is defined as: "1. To feel a grudge toward (another) on account of coveting what he possesses or enjoys. 2. To view with admiration and desire to possess with or without ill will toward the possessor: often with double object; as, he *envies* you your wealth." Intransitively, it means: "To feel or show envy."

indisputable.—"J. W. R., Jr.," Niagara Falls, N. Y.—The correct pronunciation is *in-dis'piu-ta-bl* (first and second *i's* as in *hit*, *iu* as *eu* in *feud*, *a* as in *final*). The stress was indicated on the antepenult, *in-dis-pu'ta-ble*, by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Fenning (1760), Johnston (1764), Kenrick (1773), Ash (1775), and Perry (1777). It was shifted to the preantepenult by Entick (1764), and was retained there by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton and Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), Craig (1849), Wright (1855), and the majority of the modern lexicographers.

La Salle.—"F. H. B.," Birmingham, Ala.—This name is pronounced *la sal*—first *a* as in *artistic*, second *a* as in *art*.

none.—"H. R.," Chicopee, Mass.—Both forms, "none *was*" and "none *were*," are correct, *none* being construed as a singular or plural according to the thought expressed. "None *was* available"—no *one* was available; "none *were* available"—of all who were there, none of the persons were available. *None* is used collectively as a plural, or disjunctively as a singular.

rôle.—"F. L. D.," Pine Bluff, Ark.—This word is correctly pronounced *rol—o* as in *go*.

svelt, svelte.—"A. P.," Freeport, Me.—*Svelt*, the preferred spelling, is pronounced just as it is spelled, with the *e* as in *spell*. In the alternate spelling, *svelte*, the second *e* is not sounded. It is defined as: "1. In art, easy; free; bold. 2. Slender; willowy." It has been in good use in our language for over a hundred years. We have borrowed it from the French, *svelte*, who in turn borrowed it from the Italian, *svello*, but it is derived from the Latin *ex*, out, *vello*, pull.

upset price.—"T. R.," Galveston, Tex.—This phrase designates "a price at which property is offered for sale, as by an auctioneer, as the lowest selling price."

"V. K. I.," New Orleans, La.—The phrase "*in* the circumstances" expresses mere situation, while "*under* the circumstances" designates action performed.

"F. K. S.," Roy, New Mex.—Either of the following forms may be used—"We are planning a *musical* program," or "We are planning a program of *music*."

"E. T. B.," Brooks Field, Tex.—Both the sentences, "There will be hardly any cessation in the activities" and "There will be practically no cessation in the activities," are correct, but the second is preferable.

"J. P. R., Jr.," Fredericksburg, Va.—The claim made is erroneous. Because the bride takes the name of the groom, and thereafter the couple is known by his name, the groom's name is correctly placed first in public announcements.

"E. R.," Asheville, N. C.—Among ancient Norsemen, when a man adopted a son, the person adopted put on the shoes of the adopter. The phrase "to stand in another man's shoes" means "to occupy the place or lay claim to the honors of another."

"W. S. B.," Hudson, Mich.—The present participle of the verb *eye* is spelled *eying* or *eyeing*, either form being correct.

The final "e," when silent, is ordinarily omitted before a suffix beginning with a vowel; as, *love, loving, lovable*. There are some exceptions to this rule. These are: (a) Words ending in *ce* or *ge* retain the *e* before *-able* or *-ous*, in order to avoid hardening the *c* or *g*; as, *effaceable, changeable;* (b) the *e* is retained in *hoeing, shoeing*, and *toeing;* (c) also, in the derivatives of *dye, singe, springe, swinge*, and *tinge*, thus distinguishing *dyeing* from *dying*, etc., and keeping the *g* soft in *tingeing*.

FIRE *beyond control often means business failure*

"...Just when we were the busiest!"

"WE WERE RUNNING at full capacity. Orders were pouring in. Then came the fire!

"Of course fire insurance may cover the plant. But we had to shut down—and will probably lose many hard-won customers.

"Oh yes, we used our 'fire extinguishers'—but they did not put out the fire. The trouble was they were not the right type for this kind of a fire!"

* * *

Fires are not all alike—and require different types of extinguishers to control them.

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Our illustrated booklet, "Correct Protection Against Fire," will show whether or not you are now taking needless chances. Write for free copy.

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Extra-hazardous Fires of oil—grease—gasoline—can be surely controlled only by "smothering" them. The clinging Firefoam from *Foamite* appliances does this most effectively.

Automobile Fires; fires in motor boats and in live high voltage electrical equipment may be controlled by "stifling" under heavy gas, as with the discharge from a *Fire*-Gun.

Ordinary Fires of wood, paper, rubbish, can be "cooled" out with the *Childs* (Soda-Acid) Extinguisher, or, better still, "smothered" out with the *Foamite* Extinguisher.

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THE ▾ SPICE ▾ OF ▾ LIFE

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Lapdog Minds.—No man can serve two masters: yes-men can serve hundreds!—*Life.*

Bobbing by 'Phone.—Call 3862 Parisian Beauty Sloppe, and have Mr. Judge give you the latest hair-cuts.—*Aberdeen (S. D.) paper.*

No Mormon.—"Allow me to present my wife to you."

"Many thanks, but I have one."—*Centre Colonel.*

Born Magnate.—"So you figure my boy will be a big executive some day?"

"Yes, it always takes him so long to eat his lunch."—*Lafayette Lyre.*

A Dead Shot.—
GIRL, 19, FOUND
SHOT BY BODY
OF SLAIN MAN
—*New Orleans Item.*

Birth of a Sprinter.—"What steps would you take if you saw a dangerous lion on the campus?"

"Long ones."—*Olla-pod.*

How Come Vacant?—Approximately fifteen gallons of home-brewed beer was reported to have been found in a vacant resident at 842 Derode Street.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Just Like That.—DRESSMAKER—"Your dress will be done just as soon as I sew the fastener."

FLAPPER—"All right, make it snappy."—*Life.*

Old Complaint.—"Doctor, I'd like a prescription."

"For what?"

"A fishing trip."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Mr. Volstead Ahoy!—
$25,000 STILL
TO BE RAISED
FOR NEW HOTEL
—*Walla Walla (Wash.) paper.*

Cold Feet.—Everything was in readiness for the marriage ceremony, and both groom and best man had arrived at the church in plenty of time. The former, however, was uneasy.

"What's worryin' ye, Tamson?" asked the best man, tiptoeing up the aisle. "Ha'e ye lost the ring?"

The other gazed at his friend's immaculate attire and general air of gay bachelordom. Then he heaved a woful sigh.

"Na," he answered rather despondently; "the ring's safe enough, man, but I've lost ma wild enthusiasm!"—*London Answers.*

Take a Dare.—Futility—Trying to sell a copy of "Ask Me Another!" to the father of five small boys.

Crowded Quarters.—
LIVES IN ROOM DESPITE
3 MILLION IN FAMILY
—*Denver paper.*

Rocky Job.—Boss—"Rastus, you good-for nothing scamp, where have you been loafing all day? Didn't I tell you to lay in some coal?"

RASTUS—"Yassu. Ah's been layin' in de coal all day, tho dere is lots of softer places whar Ah'd ruther lay."—*Boys' Life.*

AUNTIE (arriving on beach): "Well, my dears, looking for pretty pebbles?"
NEPHEW: "No, we've forgotten where we've buried uncle."
—*Humorist* (London).

The Populous Blue.—
Come into the garden, Maud,
We can see airplanes careen,
And something may fall out, Maud,
And crack you on the bean.
—*Florida Times-Union.*

Ought to Stop Traffic.—Grover C. Darrow, commissioner of public safety, to-day issued an order for the members of the traffic division of the police bureau to don their summer apparel while on duty, comprising a large straw hat, white shirt and black tie.—*Schenectady paper.*

High Finance.—"A dime? what do you want a dime for?"

"Wot do I want a dime fur! Well, mister, I'll tell yer. I've got nine hundred an' ninety-nine thousan', nine hundred an' ninety-nine dollars an' ninety cents, an' I'd just love t' make it a million."—*Life.*

Domestic Philosophy.—"That was an excellent paper your daughter read on The Influence of Science as Applied to Practical Government."

"Yes, Helen is the pride of her class, and now that she has mastered the Influence of Science as Applied to Practical Government I hope she will be willing to find out something concerning the Influence of the Vacuum Cleaner as Applied to the Parlor Rug."—*Boston Transcript.*

Get Rich Quick.—The topic of the Sunday meeting of the society will be "Learning to Prey."—*Houston Chronicle.*

Slightly Used.—"We got a new baby at our house."

"Didya turn in the old one?"—*Pomona Sagehen.*

Culinary Note.—It was reported later that her husband was on his way to the Hall of Justice to boil her out.—*San Francisco Examiner.*

Handy Wardrobe.—"I have a suit for every day in the week."

"Yes?"

"This is it."—*Blue Dragon.*

Shake 'Em.—
BOY IS MISSING
IN FIRST PAIR
OF LONG PANTS
—*Detroit Free Press.*

When Candor Rules.—"It often happens," says a doctor, "that a man who is a lunatic is entirely ignorant of the fact." Unless he happens to be married, of course.—*Humorist.*

Valuable Precedent.—"Listen," remarked the exasperated driver over his shoulder, "Lindbergh got to Paris without any advice from the back seat."—*Detroit News.*

Make It Snappy.—PUBLISHER (to author)—"You'll have to rewrite this novel, Mr. Scribbler, if you want it to sell. The Boston police have positively refused to suppress it."—*Life.*

The If in Tariff.—The same pair of shoes that sells wholesale at Chicago for $4.25 can be bought at Winnipeg for $2.25. Slogan for a Winnipeg shoe store: "Walk 1,200 miles and save $2."—*Spokane Spokesman-Review.*

Lively Party.—The Triennial Congress of the General Society of Mayflower Descendants will he held here the first part of September, opening with the usual Sunset service on Burial Hill. A large number of people from all parts of the cemetery are expected to be present.—*Brooklyn Times.*

Watchful Waiting.—The lecturer warmed to his task. "The consequences of drunkenness are terrible. If I had my way I would throw every cask of beer, every bottle of wine, every keg of brandy into the middle of the sea."

VOICE FROM THE AUDIENCE—"Bravo, bravo."

LECTURER (very pleased)—"You are also a confirmed teetotaller, my friend?"

VOICE FROM THE AUDIENCE—"No, I'm a deep-sea diver."—*Buen Humor (Madrid).*

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